

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Hostility to Roman Catholics.

IN *The North American Review*, New York, May, there is a paper by George Parsons Lathrop, LL.D., commenting on the animosity toward Roman Catholics displayed by the Order of American Mechanics, the League for the Protection of American Institutions, and more especially by the American Protective Association. This latter, he says, has already contrived to bring about several riots, and is generally addicted to the treatment of Catholics as though they were aliens; to the fomenting of mutual suspicion and bitterness; to threatening religious liberty; breaking the laws, and stirring up armed strife. A few public men, unprejudiced and patriotic non-Catholics, have denounced this incendiary movement with vigor. Many fair-minded Protestant ministers have scored it as opposed to the American idea, and un-Christian; but by far the greater number has remained silent, and so has the majority of the daily papers; thus indicating tacit approval of a religious proscription which, were it attempted against any Protestant denomination, would arouse a din of remonstrance from every leading journal. Some of the Protestant religious papers largely abet the unpatriotic aim of the secret societies by wholly untrue utterances in which, *inter alia*, the Church of Rome is stigmatized as the "grand enemy of the Republic." The avowed object of the League for the Protection of American Institutions is to secure an amendment to the Con-

stitution of every State, and to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the use of public property, credit, or money raised by tax for the aid of any institution which is wholly or in part under *sectarian or ecclesiastical control*. The real purpose is to prevent, permanently, any possible appropriation toward the support of Catholic parochial schools. The L. P. A. I. says (Doc. No. 1):

"We want no *foreign schools* with doctrines, ideas and methods *at variance with our constitutional principles* . . . and controlled by those who seek, by *perverting the infant mind of America*, to use the American suffrage *for the overthrow of American institutions* [! !]."

It also intimates that any sharing of school-funds (for maintaining liberty of conscience) would come under the head of "acts of *licentiousness*, or practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State," etc.; and it demands that elementary schools be freed from "denominational control." Both the A. P. A. and the L. P. A. I. assume to regard Catholics as enemies of popular free education, and as disloyal, or incapable of loyalty, to the United States. Now, these ideas are radically wrong: they are without basis in either principle or fact, in the teachings of the Church, or the practice of her faithful children. Catholics obey God and the Church in faith and morals and the State in other matters.

"We are bound to obey the laws of the State when they are not contrary to the law of God. Should the law be unjust, or in contempt of religion, we are not bound to obey it."

The Papacy neither exerts nor claims any power to dictate the political action of Catholics, here or elsewhere. If religion itself or the political rights of Catholics be threatened, the Pope may advise defensive action, either by abstention from voting or by the formation of a party; but even then it is open to individual Catholics to follow that advice or not. They are very loath to take such steps, and are driven to them only by anti-religious or tyrannical secular powers. As for free schools, neither the Church nor its American members are trying to break down the public-school system. They wish to maintain the free schools which they themselves pay for, in which religion is taught; because to them religion is just as much a primary element in life and thought as arithmetic, and even more important than arithmetic or life itself. George Washington, first President of the United States, emphatically assured us that national morality could not exist without religious principles. The American schools of his day taught those principles. The schools of Switzerland instil them now. Is there then anything unpatriotic or unrepugnant in the suggestion that our modern public-schools in America should teach them, with due regard for the prepossessions of each pupil? Or is our Republic so feeble that it could not endure a sharing of funds with denominational schools, *per capita*, as in England, where the system has had satisfactory results? The L. P. A. I.-ists, although less bloodthirsty than the A. P. A.-ists, still propose to fetter the whole people with amendments that will rob future generations of all freedom in the conduct of secular and religious education—chiefly to abridge, just now, the liberty and welfare of Catholic citizens.

Bishop Doane's Reply.

The first motive of Mr. Lathrop's paper commands my sympathy. It is meant to be, and to a degree it is, an appeal to the sound and sober judgment of American citizens of every national descent, and of every religious denomination; but it is unfortunately a one-sided and partial appeal. Any all-around dealing with this question of the admixture of religious convictions or feelings with political issues or interests, of the relation between ecclesiastical bodies and the State, must have a word of warning to *all* the people who are concerned. The methods which Mr.

Lathrop denounces are most un-American and most unmanly methods. Persecution either *by or against* religion is odious in the sight of God and man. Protection against even the appearance of religious interference in public American affairs is quite a different thing. Every religious body ought to be on guard



BISHOP DOANE, OF ALBANY.

against it, and every citizen ought to protect the State against it. I know nothing whatever about the organization called the American Protective Association, except by rumor. If it undertake to proscribe men from political office, for which they are fit, or to prevent men from obtaining employment on the ground that they are Roman Catholics, I should deprecate and despise its action as strongly as he can. And I need hardly say that I should absolutely condemn the circulation of falsehoods and stirring up of strife.

But I must protest against the attempt to condemn, on the same grounds, the League for the Protection of American Institutions, of which I have the honor to be a member. The real purpose of that society is the *avowed* purpose, in its organization, and in all its utterances. And that real purpose is to secure in the Constitution of the United States a fuller statement of the principles which the Constitution already asserts, namely, the entire separation of Church and State.

It is no attack on "the very existence of schools in which religion is taught, whether supported by the individual or the State, to demand that 'elementary schools' be not '*freed*,' but kept '*free*' from denominational control." The State supports no such schools, and our contention is that it has no right to do so. Mr. Lathrop's reasoning has another serious defect, in that he takes it for granted that there are *only* two opinions upon a given subject (and these the extreme opinions), one of which the reasoner proves to be wrong, and then draws the easy conclusion that the other is right. It does not follow that because the "American Mechanics" and the A. P. A. have assailed the Catholics unjustly, that there is no need to guard against the intrusion of distinctively Roman Catholic influence, as such, into our public affairs; and no danger from the overwhelming numerical weight of the gathered populations in our large cities, of American citizens recently and often suddenly naturalized, who are to a very large extent under the almost blind control of the Roman Catholic Church. Two wrongs do not make a right.

Roman Catholics may perhaps have established free schools; but they are embarrassed by the condition that the children must take their peculiar system of religious teaching in, along with the rest. That certainly cannot be called a free school for any but Catholics. Say what one will, Rome does not love the public-school system nor the theory of universal education. The countries where she controls entirely the education of the children are the countries in which the largest percentage of illiteracy prevails. She has a wonderful power of adapting herself to circumstances, with a view to shape and control those circumstances; and she bides her time. But what she wants is Roman Catholic Americans. What we want is American Roman Catholics. And we shall never get these by supporting her parochial-schools or by letting her control our public-schools. This is a kind of thing which the non-Roman citizens of America do not believe in, and propose by all lawful and constitutional measures to prevent. Mr. Lathrop himself may be very loyal to American principles; but the fact is that neither individual character, individual utterances, nor individual actions are the test. The question is, What are the pronounced principles, and what is the historic record of the great body of the people whom the writer represents? Our contention is that the pronounced principles of the Roman Church give the Church the right to control the political action of its members; and that the historic record of the Church for centuries

shows that the Church exercises that right. The wise man will be warned in time, not to attack, but to defend; not to destroy but to prevent. The principle of Rome is unchanging. The policy of Rome is simply an adaptation of means to changing conditions. The bishop who wears the triple crown to-day, in the decayed capital of a politically unimportant kingdom, is as unqualified in his assertion of his right to temporal sovereignty and imperial domination and universal control as when his predecessor was the ecclesiastical head of the Patriarchate which contained the dominant and imperial city of the world.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Press-Comments.

In the third section of the fifth article of the Constitution it is stipulated that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." The spirit of our free institutions is thus clearly set forth, and any organization which is formed for the purpose of making religious belief a test of good citizenship is at war with the principles of our Government.—*The Journal, Atlanta.*

Probably a majority of the members of the A. P. A. are good citizens who believe their organization necessary for the protection of American institutions. Without knowing why, they think that the Roman Catholic Church has a plot on foot to subvert the Constitution and erect some sort of a government with the Pope at its head.—*The Telegraph, Seattle.*

When the more moderate charges made by the A. P. A. in regard to Catholics are examined, it will be seen that the gravamen is that of the undue political influence exerted, if not by the Catholic Church as a church, at least by the great body of Catholics. This influence, as yet, is chiefly seen in municipal politics, and, in many of the larger cities of the United States, it is undeniable that there is a preponderance of Catholics in office, and that this strong political influence is mainly cast with the Democratic Party. There may be good reasons, aside from church influences, why Catholics as a rule support the Democratic Party, but it is not easy to inquire into them with satisfactory results.—*The Graphic, Chicago.*

The A. P. A. programme of religious proscription is a challenge to every American to show what stuff he is made of. An American in name only may be induced to subscribe to principles so abhorrent to American teachings and so antagonistic to American practices. His very doing so stamps him as a bastard American. But one who is loyal to the best traditions of the Republic will repudiate with infinite scorn the A. P. A. and all its works.—*The Irish World, New York.*

The spread of the A. P. A. fanaticism, and the success which has marked its attempt to fasten itself upon the Republican Party, are among the most surprising phenomena of the present day. The child of bigotry and Know-nothingism, it has found a nestling-place in the breast of Republicanism.—*The Journal, Lansing, Mich.*

The A. P. A. in its anti-Catholic proclamations ignores and tramples on the letter of the Constitution and on the spirit of fundamental American institutions. No wonder such a political society hides itself behind a curtain of secrecy; no wonder it deliberates behind closed doors. It is utterly un-American and cannot expect anything but a sickly and sporadic life on American soil. The pretense that the American public-school is in danger is utter nonsense. The American public-school never had so many friends among the Roman Catholics and Protestants of this country as it has to-day.—*The Post-Intelligencer, Seattle.*

As was anticipated, the A. P. A. movement has already developed in several places in this country that cheerful spirit of the Middle Ages which led men to rob, and pillage, and murder for conscience' sake. The Republican Party is becoming alarmed at the demon it has aroused, and is trying to get rid of the responsibility for it.—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

If the promoters of the A. P. A., the American Protestant Association, American Protective Association, or whatever it may be called, should succeed in excluding Roman Catholics and foreigners generally from public office, what is to prevent its mem-

bers from going forward and making a crusade against those who believe in other religions?—*The Express, Albany, New York.*

One of the acknowledged purposes of the A. P. A. is to oppose the election of any Catholic to office in the United States. This is nothing more nor less than a revival of the Know-nothingism of bad memory.—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

The anti-Catholic movement is composed of men who are malevolently bigoted, and men who, led away by the mendacious representations of this Orange residuum, honestly believe they are doing their duty in playing the bigot too. When it is constantly dinned into their ears that the *raison d'être* of Catholicism is political power, they begin to think that there is something in the story. The absurdity of this childish pretext seems never to strike their minds. To the average intelligent American there can be little difficulty in showing how completely in accord with the American spirit has been the attitude of the Church. The proofs have been before his eyes in the action and utterances of the American hierarchy and the spirit of the clergy. The Holy Father has taken opportunity, through the mouth of his Delegate, of expressing his admiration of American institutions. Is all this overt evidence to be put aside for the suggestions of a lot of malignant ignoramuses?—*The Catholic World, New York.*

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The Necessity of State Aid.

UNDER this caption, Dr. Stanton Coit, lately head of the University Settlement, New York City, contributes an article to *The Forum*, May, in advocacy of municipal public works, on an adequate scale, for the employment of all *bona fide* industrials who may be thrown out of work temporarily. His argument is that idleness and hunger and charity are all degrading in their tendency, and that, consequently, there is only one wise measure of affording relief to the able-bodied unemployed—giving wages in return for work. Dr. Coit declares that it would be foolhardy for private employers to risk bankruptcy by employing men to produce articles for which there is no present demand, and he contends that relief-work, supported by private donations, does not reach one per cent. of the necessities; in fact, that the prime lesson of the past Winter's experience is that private philanthropy can no more provide adequate relief than private employers can: But there is, he says, in each city of the United States an employer well capable of meeting the strain imposed by any temporary disturbance of industrial conditions. New York City, for example, could expend \$50,000,000 on improvements, and thus bring New York up to the level of Paris and Berlin in beauty and cleanliness and public comforts. He cites in illustration of his plan the case of the Lancashire cotton-famine, 1861-65, in which the distress was met by the inauguration of public works on a scale adequate to provide employment during the period of depression.

As regards the common objection that our "boodle" politicians are not fit to be trusted with the money raised for such a purpose, Dr. Coit replies that, if the city were to undertake works of such magnitude, its citizens would soon realize the necessity of honest municipal government and strive for it. "Do you not know," he asks, "that Tammany hears and fears?" It is so anxious to keep its power, he continues, that the community could mold it like wax, and then fix and shape it into the very image of righteousness.

Dr. Coit contends that, if we are to rescue the thrifty working-people from the hands of sentimental or self-interested almsgivers, the organization of charitable relief must be taken out of the hands of the Charity Organization Society, and vested in the city. Before the State opens its door to labor it must close up the avenues to pauperization opened by the existing organization, and by the random almsgiving which destroys character.

As to the results of the measures advocated, Dr. Coit simply contends that, if \$10,000,000 were paid in wages to the unemployed of New York in the course of six months, the money circulating in trade would set numerous private industries in activity; and that if, throughout the country, all cities of over 100,000

inhabitants would start such public works as health, education, and comfort demand, the already terribly prolonged period of distress would be shortened by many months.

The Absurdity of State Aid.

Dr. McG. Means follows Dr. Coit in an article in which he antagonizes the latter's positions. In the first place, Dr. Means contends that, taking the country through, private employers have work to offer; moreover the consumption of coal in 1893 having been actually nearly two million tons more than in 1892, it is simply impossible that there could have been any general paralysis of industry. That more people than usual have been out of work he admits, but he attributes this in great measure to their refusal to accept reduced wages, although a reduction in the costs of living renders such reduction of wages as legitimate as it is necessary. Moreover, the greater part of the distress in New York City was mainly confined to the tailoring-trade and building-trades. As to the former, it is notorious that within a few years thousands of inferior human beings have been brought here and dumped into this industry, and by their pressure upon this limited means of subsistence have involved themselves in a condition to be deplored, but not of a nature to demand the overthrow of our institutions. As to the building-trades, a larger body of workmen are out of employment and are likely to continue so for a long time. This fact he attributes to the action of the Trades-Unions, which insisted that the same money-wages should continue to be paid as when prices were higher. The bricklayers refuse to let any one work for less than \$4 a day; their will is absolute. In fact, the building-industry holds the reins of so many subsidiary trades that its interruption is almost sufficient by itself to account for the "collapse of industry." Secondly, Dr. Means asserts that if such of the unemployed as could get work would take it, or allow others to do so, benevolent people would undertake to care for the remainder. Thirdly, he argues that the municipalities have no wealth apart from the wealth of its citizens, and that to levy on them for money to be expended in "public works on a magnificent scale" means the compulsory waste of capital that would be productively employed under conditions of freedom; and, further, that the incidence of the necessary taxation would fall on all classes, even on the very poor. Fourthly, it is contended that taxation may easily pass the limit of endurance; that within an hour's ride from New York several towns can be reached that were bankrupted by undertaking "public works upon a magnificent scale;" that the recent distress in this country was directly due to the meddling of Government, and indirectly to the abuse of the taxing-power; and, finally, that not a few of the governments of the Earth are insolvent because of lavish expenditure upon public works. Fifthly, Dr. Means defends the Charity Organization Society as competent to the task for which it was organized, although, of course, liable to obstruction by "incapable enthusiasts."

THE COXEY "ARMY'S" PROGRESS.

THE Washington authorities allowed Mr. Coxe and his "Army" to parade in the streets of the city, but prevented Mr. Coxe from addressing the "Army" from the steps of the Capitol. He and his lieutenants invaded the Capitol grounds contrary to the local statutes, and they were arrested.

Little disorder attended the "Army's" demonstration. Mr. Coxe intends to remain in Washington until the other contingents of the "Army," slowly advancing toward Washington, join him there and the appeal to Congress is duly made.

Master-Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor, and President Gompers of the Federation of Labor, have expressed sympathy with the Coxe movement, the former promising to aid the "Army" in securing free transportation to Washington by threatening the railroads, with an order, if necessary, calling out the Knights employed on them on a strike.

In the House of Representatives, Congressman Johnson introduced a resolution for a committee to investigate the conduct of the Washington police in connection with the parade and the Coxe "Army," and report whether unnecessary force was used to prevent the "Army" from invading the Capitol grounds.

That several hundred men without money have marched three hundred miles as the crow flies, crossing a mountain range amid snow and storm, fed by charity, without a violation of law, to lay

a petition before the legislative authority of the Nation of which they are citizens, is a fact that stands alone in history. There is one thing at the bottom of it that no one can dispute—that is earnestness.—*The Journal, Kansas City.*

Coxey and Browne are now fully satisfied that law is supreme at the National capital, and that efforts to upset it by threats of violence will surely be as futile as was the endeavor to-day.—*The Star, Washington.*

Coxey is now probably convinced of the fact that even in the District of Columbia the law is supreme and must be obeyed.—*The American, Baltimore.*

The inglorious end of the Coxey movement at Washington overwhelms the whole "industrial army" business in a flood of ridicule from which it can never recover.—*The Evening Post, New York.*

As far as Washington and Congress are concerned, the trouble has just begun. There may be no more spectacles as remarkable as that which was witnessed yesterday, but there will be need of much thoughtful consideration of a very difficult problem, and of patience, charity, and good sense on the part of both the authorities and the public, before the last of the followers of Coxey and his lieutenants leave the capital.—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

Who Is Responsible for Coxeyism?

The logic of the Coxey programme is clear enough, from the McKinley standpoint. If the great manufacturing corporations shall have Congress make markets for their goods and fix prices and profits for them, why should not the individual citizen have Congress make a market for his labor and fix his employment and wages for him? Is there any reason that 2,000,000 persons employed in factories shall be provided for by the Government at the general expense and all the rest of our working-people be left to shift for themselves? Have the coal and iron and lumber lords, already enormously rich, any better right to be taken care of by Tariff than Coxey's crowd of more modest mendicants, who really are "hard up," have to be provided for by special appropriations for road-building?—*The Eastern Argus (Dem.), Portland, Me.*

The new Anarchy, born of the spurious doctrine of Protection and propagated by monopolies and trusts, could not afflict the country to-day but for the treasonable conduct of the Republican Party Press. To gratify an insane partisanship, that Press has encouraged swarms of tramps, among whom are to be found a proportion of honest but misled men, to cut ruinous swaths over large areas of the land and to continue their course to the National capital.—*The Herald (Dem.), Chicago.*

Coxeyism is the legitimate result of Clevelandism. No man has ever heard a cheerful word from Grover Cleveland. According to his theory and his practice, the American people are ignorant, corrupt, and unpatriotic. Every line that he has written, every sentence that he has spoken, is only a testimonial of his own great virtue and his own stupendous love of country. He has denounced the Government, when he wasn't in it, and the laws within the statute-books. He has complained about the people and the public service. He has drawn black pictures of robbers, and has called upon the people to arise. At this juncture he finds that they have arisen. All of his speeches and state papers are along the very same line—the corruption of the Republicans and the viciousness of their legislation. He has bred disorder and disaster. He has been upon the very edge of Anarchy ever since 1887.—*The Leader (Rep.), Cleveland, O.*

The Democratic managers recklessly sowed the wind in 1892, and ever since the country has been reaping the whirlwind. Their campaign was practically an attack upon property. They denounced the accumulations of thrift and assailed the security upon which society is based. They stigmatized the leaders of industry as thieves and attacked the laws as simply the defenses of the rich. They deliberately set out to array class against class and to induce labor to unsheath its sword against capital.—*The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

We do not hear of a single "army" from the impoverished South, nor from any State in which Protection has not showered its favors on the owners of pet industries. The Coxey armies, apart from their character as tramping picnics, may be regarded, therefore, as object-lessons of the McKinley régime.—*The Sun (Dem.), Baltimore.*

BIMETALLISM.

The International Conference.

The Bimetallic Conference was opened in London on May 2, a large number of delegates being present. England, the United States, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Australia, and many other countries were represented. Letters in support of bimetalism were read from Archbishop Walsh of Ireland, General F. A. Walker, and President E. B. Andrews of America, Dr. Arendt of Germany, and many other financiers and economists. Cablegrams expressing sympathy, were read from United States Senators Sherman, Voorhees, Aldrich, Brice, Cullom, Murphy, Carey, and Platt. These Senators are not free-coinage men, and they favor the restoration of silver by international agreement. The free-coinage Senators have sent no message to the Conference because their position is well known.

The leader of the English conservatives in the Commons, A. J. Balfour, was among the speakers in favor of bimetalism. He said that Government regulation of coinage, if it were done in the direction of making it more stable and a fairer measure of value, could not be justifiably opposed. They were now standing face to face with a great danger, which could only be averted by the rehabilitation of silver to its proper commercial function. In order to do this international action was absolutely necessary. There were three questions with which bimetalism had to cope. They were these: Was a double standard possible? Was it just? Was it expedient? Scientists and economists answer these questions with an overwhelming "Yes." Mr. Balfour said he saw signs of a change in English opinion. The leading commercial men had abandoned their former hostility to bimetalism, and come to the conclusion that the only way to meet the grave danger was to restore silver to its former place as a circulating medium.

Papers in favor of bimetalism were read by Professor Nicholson, H. H. Gibbs, Sir David Barbour, Sir William Houldsworth, and others.

The London Daily News ridicules the proceedings of the Conference. "It would be absurd," it says, "to give away the advantage accruing from the unassailable position of our currency without a clear idea of the alternative policy."

The Morning Post, London, says: "Mr. Balfour failed to prove that bimetalism would remove the difficulties of the situation."

The Times deprecates Mr. Balfour's part in the Conference. It says: "No man can combine the incompatible functions of an apostle of fads and a responsible statesman without injuring his usefulness. Mr. Balfour is more headstrong and intemperate in dealing with bimetalism than in treating of any other subject."

The Pall Mall Gazette says the discussion has assisted not a whit in the solution of the silver-problem. Not a single argument, the paper says, has been adduced in favor of a change.

The London Statist says that the Bimetallic Conference was an imposing demonstration, but it declares bimetalism impracticable, since the banking community everywhere opposes an international agreement—which, moreover, would be a serious detriment to Great Britain—and urges, as a solution of the money-problem, the adoption of a single silver standard by the more backward countries and the reopening of the Indian mints.

The World (Dem.), New York, sees in Great Britain becoming interested in international bimetalism the verification of the prediction made at the time when the Bill to repeal the Sherman Act was pending, that the cessation of this Government's effort to maintain the price of silver unaided and alone would make England readier to reconsider its determination to discourage the reconvening of the Brussels Conference.

The Evening Post (Ind.), New York, says: "Except Mr. Lidderdale, the late Governor of the Bank of England, the only one of real note, or likely to command any public confidence, was the President of the Bank of the Netherlands. The others were,



Mr. Balfour

in the main, except Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, what we may call, without disrespect, old bimetallic hacks who have for years been wandering from conference to conference, predicting terrible consequences from the appreciation of gold.

The Herald (Ind.), Boston, sees no evidence of the growth of silver-sentiment in England which some of the Boston bimetallics have painted in such glowing colors. Nor does it as yet see anything to induce it to modify in the least degree the opinion which it has all along expressed that, if international bimetallicism depend upon the adoption of the double standard in England, the supporters of that discarded principle have a weary wait before them.

The Advertiser (Rep.), Boston, thinks that the bimetallic conference is a noteworthy affair as showing the strength of bimetallicism among well-known English and other foreign financiers; but it will accomplish no practical result.

The Boston Committee.

President E. Benjamin Andrews communicates to *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Boston, a review of the labors and purposes of the Bimetallic Committee recently organized in Boston for promoting the establishment of international bimetallicism upon the general plan of the Latin Union, but upon a broader basis. President Andrews assuming that the members of this Committee accepted the bimetallic theory of hard money, and also the usual reasonings in favor of remonetizing silver, passes on to the discussion of other evidence favoring bimetallicism which has not been publicly discussed in this country; that is, the strong evidence proving that at least until late in 1893, the purchasing-power of silver had not depreciated in the great silver-countries of the world—India, Mexico, and China—and this proves the stability of silver for the world at large. The argument, then, is that what we have been regarding as a depreciation of silver is really and scientifically only an appreciation of gold. President Andrews rebuts the assumption that the demonetization of silver by the nations, one after the other, is in any way evidence that demonetization is in conformity to a natural law of progress. On the contrary, he expresses the opinion that the demonetization of silver was begun in ignorance of the consequences, and without that circumspection which should have marked the movement, had it been a true instance of economic evolution; and he also contends that no party to the deed understood or had seriously considered its tendency. The theory of gold-monometallism has not been disseminated by any national conviction, but by perverse legislation. Of course, when several important States adopt gold as their sole money, the system spreads to contiguous States by a natural law; but this in no sort proves that the process was wisely begun.

THE WOMAN-SUFFRAGE AGITATION.

The Constitutional Convention.

THE New York Constitutional Convention meets on May 8. There are 175 delegates. The Convention is not expected to settle down to work before the 22d of May. There are to be thirty committees, of nine members each. At this writing, it is believed that Joseph H. Choate will be elected President of the Convention. The agitation for and against striking out the word "male" in the suffrage article of the Constitution continues with unabated vigor. A protest has been circulated by Albany women objecting to Woman Suffrage on grounds similar to those expressed in the Brooklyn memorial.

At all events there is plenty of agitation going on among the women of this State. At the beginning, the suffragists seemed to have things all their own way, but now the "antis" are making things hum. If the women could have the ballot just long enough to decide at the polls whether or not they want to vote, the vexed question might be satisfactorily settled.—*The Tribune, New York.*

No more terrible mistake could be made in politics than giving the suffrage to people who do not want it; for if they do not want it, they will either value it lightly and dispose of it corruptly, or they will refuse or neglect to exercise it; and this refusal or neglect always calls into existence a most pestiferous army of

bummers, whose business it is "to bring out the vote" by any means in their power. It is also to be observed that a great many women who do not wish to see female suffrage refuse to sign petitions against it, from unwillingness to hinder any movement which seems likely to increase the importance of their own sex, and unwillingness, in case it is granted and turns out well in practice, to be found on record against the effort made to secure it.—*The Evening Post, New York.*

If we seek for the reason that the pendulum seems to be swinging in New York, as elsewhere, toward Woman Suffrage, we shall probably find it in the fact that, in steadily increasing numbers, women are becoming independent property-owners and taxpayers, and are entering the professions, the trades, and business callings generally.—*The Sun, Baltimore.*

One of the most serious disadvantages of our system of government is the growing indisposition upon the part of men to go to the polls and take a proper part in the most important function of administration. Doubtless, if women could vote, the experiment would favorably modify elective choice. After having made the sudden plunge of conferring the suffrage upon the whole male African population of the country, of proper age, there need be no fear of further experiment in the extension of the right of suffrage.—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

Man can console himself with the fact that he has to finally pass upon the question, for should the Convention adopt the amendment the people will have to ratify it at the polls, and in this case the people mean the men. They would undoubtedly be generous and magnanimous, and should they be convinced that a majority of the women of the State desired the right to vote, they would undoubtedly grant that desire.—*The News, Syracuse.*

THE GREAT STRIKES.

THE strike on the Great Northern Railroad has been settled. A committee of St. Paul and Minneapolis business men, to which both sides had agreed to submit the controversy, decided most of the points in controversy in favor of the strikers, and the road accepted the decision and restored the old wages-schedule. The strikers have all returned to work.

The great coal-strike shows no signs of settlement. About 135,000 miners are already out, and the strike is spreading. The States so far involved are Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, Virginia, and Illinois.

The National Miners' Union will hold a convention in Cleveland, and operators are invited to attend to it and join in an attempt to adjust the differences that have caused the strike.

The strike of the Pennsylvania coke-workers has not been settled yet, and the strikers are resorting to violence. In one desperate battle, led by women, between the strikers and the new employees, ten of the former were shot, some fatally, and a superintendent of one company severely wounded.

The coal-strike is touching all industry. Traffic on the Great Lakes is being suspended for want of coal-cargoes with which the grain-vessels return West. The coal-supply for factories and furnaces is becoming contracted and suspensions of work must be general if the strike is prolonged.—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

From observation over a very wide circle we have come finally to the conclusion that the price of coal ought to be increased and a large per cent. of the increase should be to the miners. An increase of ten cents per ton if given to the miners would be readily paid by the consumers. The fact is, the price is too low, and there is no health in it.—*The Plain Dealer, Cleveland.*

It is not contended that the business of coal-mining will not warrant compliance with the demands. The operators simply say that they are unwilling to pay higher wages than now prevail. Like all other Tariff-taskmasters, they insolently deny the right of the men to claim any share of the profits which the duty of seventy-five cents a ton on coal enables them to make. That, they coolly assert, is their own private plunder. The miners, they insist, are entitled only to the wage-pittance which monopoly is willing to concede them.—*The Journal, Lansing, Mich.*

In reading over the reports, not a few will come to the conclusion that the operators are to blame for this coal-strike. They have seized every opportunity to pinch down wages until in Illinois they only pay thirty-five cents for mining coal. In the

Pittsburg district fifty-five cents is paid. The operatives demand seventy cents, but they would work at sixty cents. The operators have of late years employed the most degraded kind of labor, principally Hungarians and Italians, whom they knew they could squeeze down to a point at which no American laborer could live. But the reaction has come, and there is a natural recoil against the injustice of reducing the men to starvation wages.—*The Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis.*

The true explanation of the strike lies in the competition of the several coal-producing districts and the disparity in wages which prevails. Formerly nearly all the coal was produced in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia. Mining has greatly spread since then, and coal is now mined in half the States in the Union. The South, too, particularly Alabama and Tennessee, has entered the field, and there is a very active competition for the Southern and Western markets. This has brought about great difference in wages, and an ugly feeling among many of the miners.—*The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*

THE AMENDED TARIFF-BILL.

THE Democratic Senators have agreed on a compromise Bill, which they believe can be passed without further delay. The changes relate chiefly to the Income-Tax feature, and their object is to relieve individual investors in corporations where their net incomes do not exceed \$4,000. The provisions requiring the exhibition of books and papers by those liable to the tax are eliminated. The tax is to remain in force only five years. Building-and-loan-associations, charitable, religious, and educational corporations, are exempted from the tax, as are also States, counties, and municipalities.

With regard to rates of duty, the metal schedule has been raised and the duty on sugar increased. The other amendments have not been printed yet.

With the exception of Senator Hill, all the Democratic Senators will support the amended Bill as a party measure.

A Democratic mass-meeting has been held in New York to demand the speedy passage of the Tariff Bill, and similar meetings are to be held in other large cities.

The practical question, and the one which will appeal most strongly to the people, is not as to whether a duty shall be 35 or 40 per cent., but as to whether the Democratic Party is in earnest about doing the work which it was called to do.—*The News (Ind.), Indianapolis.*

Was there ever a more scandalous trifling with a public measure at a time when the vast business, commercial, and industrial interests of the country were imploring Congress to put an end to the uncertainty regarding the pending legislation? Has the Senate of the United States been turned into a gambling den with subterranean connections with the Stock Exchange?—*The Courier (Dem.), Buffalo.*

In urging the speedy passage of the Tariff-Bill, New York speaks for the business and industrial interests of the whole country, for those who have money and those who have none, for capitalist and laborer, for the captains of industry and for the rank and file. The Democratic Senators have decided to stand together and pass the Wilson Bill. Let them do it quickly.—*The World (Dem.), New York.*

MAY-DAY DEMONSTRATIONS.

IN spite of extensive preparations on the part of the Socialists and Anarchists, May-Day passed very quietly. Large gatherings were held in every European capital; but the crowds were, for the most part, very orderly, and the alertness of the police excluded all hope of a successful attempt at rioting.

In London, Samuels, the editor of *Commonweal*; Louise Michel, and several other English and foreign Anarchists, delivered speeches in Hyde Park, eulogizing Vaillant, Henry, and other noted Anarchists; but the Anti-Anarchists present drove the advocates of bomb-throwing away.

The sailors and dock-laborers held a mass-meeting at London Docks, denouncing the shipowners' policy of gradually excluding all Union men from their employ.

The meetings in Paris were insignificant; Anarchist or Socialist meetings were not largely attended.

At Berlin, an Anarchist exhorted the people to arm themselves to protect their liberties. He was interrupted by the officer in command of the police, who closed the meeting.

Das Tageblatt, Berlin, relates with great gusto that "Great

Paul," or Paul Singer, a noted Socialist agitator who is the possessor of some capital, was compelled to accept the assistance of the "uniformed beadles of the tyrant" to escape the "beery" attention of his Socialistic comrades.

In Switzerland, the police took hardly any notice of the Socialists and Anarchists. The latter marched in Berne behind a black flag, but the following was not very numerous, and the police did not care to interfere with either the flag or the speech of Editor Steiger, who called the members of the Senate "The boot-blacks of the Nation."

In Ghent, Belgium, the rowdies smashed the windows of a manufacturer who is not very popular, but the appearance of the police, who arrested a few individuals, put a stop to this amusement.

In Vienna, the people turned out *en masse*; but the speakers did not address their hearers on any subject more inflammatory than the Eight-Hour Day and Sunday Rest. A small riot took place in Gratz, during which a dozen policemen received cuts and bruises from flying stones. The mob was, however, easily overcome and the ringleaders arrested.

The day passed equally peacefully in Holland, where the police removed the crimson emblems of revolution without serious opposition.

May-Day was observed throughout the United States; labor parades and meetings of a Socialist character were held in all large cities. There were no disturbances calling for police interference except in Cleveland, Ohio, where the parade assumed the character of a riotous demonstration against capital.

There is no reason that is very easily assignable that the first day of May should be looked forward to all over Europe with dread, or why it should have been selected as the day on which the dissatisfied classes of society shall make "demonstrations" and "show their power." Yet there is no doubt that the day is extensively apprehended. The army and the police of every European nation, without any exception, are especially on the alert. Undoubtedly the dissatisfied classes are more numerous and more deeply dissatisfied in Europe than they are in the United States. We are still in the happy condition in which every able-bodied man who is industrious and prudent can get a living from the land, and can get the land from which to get his living.—*The Times, New York.*

It is not satisfying to our National pride that the dreaded May-Day should have passed off in Europe without serious disturbance, while here, our National capital and one of our Western cities witnessed scenes of violence. We are constantly told that things are no worse here than abroad, that industrial distress is a universal condition, thereby admitting the fact that we have already placed ourselves on a par with the rest of the world instead of glorying as was once our wont that we were in a better moral and material state.—*The Post, Camden, N. J.*

Few, if any, "May-Days" in this country have presented a situation so discouraging to American workingmen as is now seen; and the sole responsibility for this situation lies on the already overweighted shoulders of the Democratic Party.—*The Advertiser, Boston.*

THE ENGLISH POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE questions of importance now before Parliament are embodied in the Bill to disestablish the Wales State Church, the Bill to repeal the Irish Coercion Act, and the proposal of Sir William Harcourt to substitute for the present duties on inheritance one tax that would equalize the charges on real and personal property respectively. All of these proposals are encountering great opposition, and none of them is believed to be likely to pass the House of Lords.

In addressing a meeting of Manchester Liberals, Premier Rosebery said that Irish Home-Rule was a condition precedent to a federation of the English-speaking races. As agrarian crime no longer exists in Ireland, the English must recognize the justice of the demand of the Irish for self-government. Lord Rosebery deprecated the formation of an independent Labor Party, which, he thought, could only result in returning the Conservatives to power and defeat the very objects for which such a party is held to be necessary.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech at a Conservative meeting, opposed Home Rule, and attacked Lord Rosebery for saying that it is desirable to gain the friendship of the Irish in America.

The Chancellor, by the Budget which he introduced, and by the speech in which he introduced it, has raised himself to the very highest rank among the financiers of the country. There is not a man living, except Mr. Gladstone, who could have

framed the one or delivered the other. He had to meet a deficit of four millions and a half. He has met it partly by applying the New Sinking Fund to wipe out the debt left him by his predecessors under the Imperial and Naval Defense Acts, partly by simplifying and graduating the duties on the inheritance of property, partly by another penny in the income-tax on all incomes of



LEMON-SQUASH.

William H. Russell (The Barman)—Wonder if I can squeeze any more out of him?—Punch, London.

five hundred a year and upward, and partly by an extra tax of sixpence a gallon on spirits, and sixpence a barrel on beer. That is the Budget in a nutshell.—*The Daily News, London.*

Without expressing any hasty judgment upon the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is not unreasonable to remark that he has introduced a very elaborate and complicated method of raising a comparatively small sum. The Budget, however, has to be viewed not only as a financial measure, but as an electioneering move.—*The Times, London.*

A Finance Minister who starts with a deficit of four millions and a half to make good has a formidable task before him, and, though he reduces this deficit to little more than half its amount, as Sir William Harcourt did by the judicious appropriation of sinking fund to the tune of over two millions, his situation is still far from an enviable one.—*The Daily Telegraph, London.*

The Parnellites have good ground for opposing the increased tax on whiskey at the very time that a Committee is appointed to inquire into the whole subject of spirit duties in Ireland; and the Anti-Parnellites, if they wish to be popular, must not lag too far behind their rivals in their championship of the national beverage and one of the most flourishing of national industries.—*St. James's Gazette, London.*

LORD ROSEBERY.

THERE is an article by H. W. Massingham in *The Contemporary Review*, London, April, under the caption of "The Old Premier and the New," the greater portion of which is devoted to an appreciative review of Mr. Gladstone's career; but in drawing the moral of the transition from Mr. Gladstone to Lord Rosebery, the writer favors us with a critical insight into the salient distinctive features of the old leader and the new. In Mr. Gladstone, he says, we have had the supreme instance known to modern history of what can be achieved by the man acting

more consistently from spiritual impulse than from intellectual conviction. The temperamental change to Lord Rosebery, whether it be a loss or a gain, is enormous. Lord Rosebery has never perhaps had what the Methodists would call an "experience," though his connection with the London County Council showed a very near approach to a purely sympathetic view of politics, and has deeply affected both the color and the content of all his public utterances since 1889. His strength of character no one denies, and it is all to the good that, in contrast to the shifty and facile conversions of the average partisan. Lord Rosebery's mental processes, like Mr. Gladstone's, are slow, while they are not sustained by the quick emotional fire which blazed, almost in an hour, into activity in the Crusades against the Irish Church and the Act of Union. In their earlier stages, they exhibited a reluctant abandonment of Lord Rosebery's class-privileges, and in their later, a strong intellectual grasp of what modern social democracy may come to mean. For there can be no question that the transition from Mr. Gladstone to Lord Rosebery represents the inevitable landslip from the old to the new Radicalism.

Mr. Massingham concludes with an effort to enforce the moral that Mr. Gladstone's successor must, in the main, shine by force of contrast with his illustrious forerunner. Youth against age, nationalism against cosmopolitanism, the collectivist as against the individualist point of view, the development of local and industrial organizations as against the supreme attractions of life and warfare in the central Parliament, an approach to Federal Home Rule as opposed to Mr. Gladstone's more exclusive method—these are the main landmarks of the course along which the Liberal Party is now being steered. The fate of the Rosebery Administration may quite possibly not be a great one; but Lord Rosebery may very well succeed in settling nearly all the more urgent problems of his day. His main source of strength lies in the social movement which made it inevitable that when Mr. Gladstone went he would be succeeded by a municipal statesman. Birmingham and Mr. Chamberlain would have been chosen if events had not willed it that London and Lord Rosebery should take their place. Lord Rosebery's election was a reaction against the Parliamentary statesman pure and simple—a fear that with a leader representing Mr. Gladstone, without Mr. Gladstone's genius, Liberalism might be stricken with barrenness.

A writer in *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart, says: Lord Rosebery has always identified himself with the politics of the Liberal Party, and indeed it was to his efforts that Gladstone was mainly indebted to the great victory of 1880.

In the conduct of England's Foreign Affairs, Lord Rosebery has displayed considerable skill, and thereby secured for himself a strong following. His popularity extends beyond political circles



"HIS ARMS FULL."
The Father and the Happy Family.—Pall Mall Budget, London.

into social life and sporting circles, in which he takes an active part. Under his leadership, we need look for no great changes in England's Home or Foreign politics; only the somewhat far-reaching Gladstonian reforms, and especially Home Rule, will meantime be tabled indefinitely.—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE COMPOSER OF "CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA."

CHARLES WILLEBY.

ON the seventh day of the month of December, one-and-thirty years ago, Emilia, the good wife of Domenico Mascagni, an excellent baker of Livorno, which we English are wont to call Leghorn, presented her worthy *sposo* with a son. In due course,



the new-comer was distinguished from his brothers by the name of Pietro.

Domenico Mascagni was not an ordinary baker, for he had visions quite outside his cakes and loaves, though, be it said in justice to him, the latter in no way suffered therefrom. There was no one who would dare say that Domenico's loaves were anything but good and cheap. He himself thought highly of them, and was quite sure that the little Pietro would never bake better

bread than his father. Therefore, argued the worthy baker, it were better that his son should make the name of Mascagni illustrious in some other sphere. Retrogression was not to be thought of, so the father decided that his boy should be a lawyer. The time came when he was sent to a *collegio*. He showed plainly that he liked his Latin. Before long, however, reports reached the father's ears that Pietro spent long hours with a certain Maestro Bianchi, who was known to teach a little *soffeggio*; and, more than this, that the lad never missed an opportunity of singing in the choir at mass. "Still," thought Domenico, "this may be no more than a passing fancy."

It proved, nevertheless, something more than that, and, in time, the father swallowed his chagrin when the boy's uncle assumed charge of the boy's future, took him to live in his house, bought him a piano, and supported him while he took lessons in pianoforte-playing, harmony, and composition at the free institute of one Alfredo Soffredini.

By 1879, Pietro had advanced so far that he wrote the music for Schiller's cantata "Alla Gioja." This work Soffredini managed to have produced at the Teatro Avvalorati, in Leghorn, for the exclusive benefit of the young composer. The performance was a success artistically and financially, and was the means of bringing Pietro under the notice of one Count Florestano de Larderel, who offered to pay, for a length of time, the expenses of Mascagni at the Milan Conservatorio. The offer was joyfully accepted, and to Milan the youth hied. Here he worked industriously and enthusiastically, and his masters at the Conservatorio were well satisfied with him. He became intimate with four young men, one of whom was Giacomo Puccini, since known as the composer of the music of "Manon Lescaut." Puccini composed an opera, "Le Villi," which was sung successfully at the Teatro dal Verme. The success of his friend's opera produced a strange impression on Mascagni. Previously tired of his uneventful and inactive life of study, he became moody and ceased to associate with his friends. One fine morning, without word or sign to any one, he left Milan. Some time after, it was discovered that Mascagni had become an assistant conductor in a "barn-storming" opera-company managed by one Forli, which, after giving opera for a night or two in various places, finally went to pieces in Bologna, and Pietro had just money enough to get back to Livorno. Hearing that Forli was forming a new company, Mascagni joined him at Naples, in which city he secured employment at the Teatro del Fondo, where he remained eight months. Then he joined another traveling company, which, after singing at various places, found its way back to Naples. Here he fell very ill of a virulent fever. A young woman living in the house where he stayed nursed him through the malady and brought him round. As a result

they were married. After stopping in various places they took up their abode in Cerignola, a town of some twenty thousand inhabitants, about a hundred miles from Naples. Here the young couple found friends among well-to-do people. Pietro gave music-lessons, and, after heroic efforts, there was organized a Municipal Orchestral School, of which he was appointed conductor.

At Cerignola, Mascagni was tolerably happy with his wife and child; but ambitious of distinguishing himself, he chafed under the obscurity to which he was condemned. While in this frame of mind, he saw in a newspaper, called the *Teatro Illustrato*, a notice of a prize offered by a famous publisher, Edoardo Sonzogno, of Milan, for the best one-act opera submitted within a certain time. For this prize Mascagni determined to compete. He wrote at once to his old schoolfellow Targioni-Tozzetti, now a literary man and Professor at the Naval Academy of Livorno, to send him a good libretto. Tozzetti conferred with his friend Menaschi, a lawyer, and the two, within a week, sent Verga's story "Cavalleria Rusticana," which had become popular. Mascagni went to work with a will, and offered the musical score for Verga's story. After eight months' consideration the judges decided that out of the very large number of scores sent in, three should be performed. One of the three was Mascagni's.

The opera was sung at the great Roman Opera House on the 17th of May, 1890, in a house packed from floor to ceiling. The performance was a magnificent success. The audience went mad over the living, palpitating music. The next performances were given at the composer's native Livorno, whither journeyed artists, composers, and critics from all parts of Europe, among them Emma Calvé, now the most perfect of *Santuzzas*, as she is the most delightful of *Suzels*. Five performances at Livorno netted 15,000 francs (\$3,000), figures heretofore unparalleled in that town.

Much of glory and of fame has been heaped upon Mascagni since that memorable night at Rome four years ago. He, however, is much the same. At Cerignola he still lives, with no intention of removing. Now he has two children. With them and his faithful wife he leads a happy and contented life.—*The Pall Mall Gazette*, London, May. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUGHT WAGNER'S OPERAS TO BE PERFORMED OUT OF GERMANY?

CATULLUS MENDES.

THERE are persons who maintain that the operas of Wagner ought not to be performed outside of German countries. These persons have a religious respect for Wagner's works.

From a certain point of view those who raise such objections are absolutely right.

One ground of objection is that the music of Wagner's operas cannot be understood apart from the German text. Wagner was a poet as well as a musician. It was his theory that a composer's thought must be expressed as well in the words as in the notes; that the two must fit each other. Consequently, if you translate the text of one of his operas you cannot find in another language words to fit the music. Even if you make a prose translation, the difficulties in the way are insuperable. In the Wagnerian language monosyllables are of frequent occurrence, and each monosyllable has the single note which in the composer's idea is best suited to express the meaning. How can you find, in a translation, a monosyllable to correspond with Wagner's word? For example, in Wagnerian texts, the word *Fluch* occurs frequently. If you wish to turn this word into French there is but one French



WAGNER.

word by which *Fluch* can be rendered, that is, *malédiction*. There you have five syllables for a single note. You cannot express by this long word and one note the force of the original. The French text of a Wagnerian opera is simply ridiculous.

Another objection is that it is but rarely that there can be found an orchestra-leader capable of directing a musical drama according to the conception of the Master, and the true meaning of his work. This objection, in France, at least, I believe to be sound. By this assertion I may offend those who are justly proud of the French orchestra-leaders who have grandly interpreted Bach, Mozart, Berlioz, and Beethoven. Nevertheless, I repeat the assertion, and say that to interpret properly the music-dramas of Richard Wagner demands not only special knowledge but a peculiar condition of mind and heart. "Nonsense!" some persons will reply. "Have we not all the movements? Do not we observe all the shades of expression? Do not our wood-instruments or our brass instruments play at the precise instant they ought to? Are not notes, notes? Have we not the score and the whole score before our eyes?" Certainly, but your orchestra-leader who undertakes to interpret Wagner must be not only a thorough, excellent, irreproachable musician, but he must be able to comprehend the poet who is singing in the music.

If from all this the inference should be drawn that Wagner's operas ought not to be performed out of German countries, some might conclude that in these countries performances of the Wagnerian opera are usually or frequently perfect. Such a conclusion would be wholly erroneous. I speak of what I know. If any one should ask me in what German city, save Bayreuth, Wagner's operas can be heard to most advantage, I should not know what to answer. Cologne, Frankfort, Berlin, Dusseldorf, all are equally bad. I have heard "Lohengrin" at Rouen, Angers, Nantes in France, and I have heard it at Mannheim in Germany, and I do not prefer the "Lohengrin" of Mannheim. In general, Germany is the country of tenors without voices, of baritones whose notes are anything but pure. Moreover I know from personal experience that in nearly all the theaters of Germany as many cuts are made in a Wagnerian work as at Brussels or at Paris. Moreover, do not place too much confidence in what you hear about German enthusiasm for Wagner. At Berlin, his works are produced as often as the national flag is displayed, on the anniversaries of victories, and not oftener. Even these infrequent representations do not pay. The theaters are only half filled. At Munich, I have seen a theater crammed by the French "Chimes of Normandy." At Bayreuth, which is the Holy Place of Wagnerians, you find, of course, admirable representations, but even they are defective. The ideal is not realized.

Am I then to be understood to say that Wagner's works ought not to be performed outside of German countries? No! Every country ought to see and hear the Wagner operas, although the performances may be imperfect, and far from realizing the ideal of the composer.—*La Revue de Paris*, April 15. Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JULES BASTIEN-LEPAGE.

JULIA CARTWRIGHT.

IN spite of the rapid changes of fashion in modern painting, in spite of the new phase on which French art has entered within the last few years, the name of Bastien-Lepage is still held in high repute in his native land. The whole of his artistic career covers a period of about twelve years. Born in 1848, at Damvillers, a village near Verdun, in the department of La Meuse, he died of cancer, at the early age of thirty-six. His father was one of a class of small peasant-proprietors, who cultivate their own fields and live on their own produce. Jules was brought up in the country on plain fare, and with homely surroundings. In his twentieth year he went to Paris, entering the École des Beaux-Arts, and was received as a pupil in the atelier of M. Cabanel. At that time the studio of this versatile and prolific painter was the most popular in Paris. Lepage never could reconcile himself to the system of teaching in the Beaux-Arts. He said, in after-life, that he had learned his trade in Paris, but not his art. He thought that art in Paris was perverted by a heap of formulas. He said that in the schools he made daubs of gods and goddesses, of Greeks and Romans, of whom he knew nothing. To the end of his life he maintained that he could think more clearly and paint better at Damvillers than at Paris. Yet it would be a mistake to suppose that he despised the work of the old masters. He was of the opinion, it is true, that every artist ought to paint his subjects in his own way, and from his own point of view. Yet he had the deepest admiration for the great art of the past.

Bastien-Lepage first attracted notice as a portrait-painter. From the beginning of his career in Paris, his portraits had been popular among his brother artists, and every year increased his reputation in this direction. The most famous and the most beautiful of all his portraits is one of Sarah Bernhardt. With its vivid sense of life and power, the picture is

equally remarkable as a study of color and expression. Whatever discussion Bastien-Lepage's works provoked during his life-time, his portraits received unqualified praise.

In his portraits his chief object was to depict exactly what he saw before him—to tell the truth. He said once, "Nothing is good but truth. People ought to paint what they know and love. I believe that everything in nature, even a tree, even still-life, should be treated as a portrait. You never find two objects which look exactly the same. The work of talent is to distinguish between the two, and to point out what is peculiar to each one. That is my whole theory of art."

Upon this theory the artist worked when he painted subjects other than portraits. Especially did he manifest this theory in his finest and most memorable work, "Joan of Arc Listening to the Voices," which now hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the city of New York. To paint a Joan of Arc was one of the early dreams of Lepage. During his student-days in Paris, he said: "I mean to paint a Joan of Arc, a real Joan of



JOAN OF ARC LISTENING TO THE VOICES.

Arc, who shall belong to our part of the country where she was born and grew up, and not to my studio." Before beginning his "Joan of Arc," he paid a visit to Domrémy and saw the birth-place of the heroic maid, and the cottage in which she had lived. A complete series of studies for the picture, seven or eight in number, were in the collection of his works exhibited after his death. He has himself described the successive stages of thought by which he reached the form of composition which he finally adopted for his picture.

Joan of Arc, he began by saying to himself, was a simple and devout maiden of a thoughtful and contemplative nature. Often she was to be seen on her knees in the village church, praying to the virgin Saints Catherine and Margaret, and to the great Archangel Michael, whose carved images adorned the altar of Domrémy. Often, as she knelt there, she thought of the distracted state of her poor country and of the misery she saw aroused her. As she prayed to God and the Saints for help, it seemed to her that a voice from Heaven called her to go forth and save her unhappy land. The artist's first idea was to represent Joan on her knees before the altar of the village church, then as spinning under the fruit-trees of her father's orchard. He finally represented her standing under an apple-tree, with her right arm hanging down and her left grasping the leaves of a bush by her side, listening with a rapt look on her face to the voices that are calling her by name. The type of face is that of the ordinary Meuse peasant-girl, with low brow, high cheek-bones, and square chin.

The painter's friends all advised him that the Saints whose call Joan hears should be invisible. This idea did not content the artist. So he painted the great Archangel in his shining armor and the white-robed virgins, dimly seen through the luminous mist that streams from Heaven. This representation of the voices was condemned on all sides, and the critics complained of a certain confusion of form and want of atmosphere and perspective in the picture. In some measure, no doubt, they were right.

While Bastien-Lepage's greatest picture has found a home in the United States, the most excellent portrait of him is by a sculptor of that country, Mr. Augustus Saint-Gaudens, in a bronze relief, on which the painter is depicted in profile, holding his palette and brushes.—*The Portfolio*, London, April. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH NOVEL-WRITERS.

ALBERT CIM.

THE public is laboring under a great delusion as to the pecuniary profit of a successful novel in France. Of all living French novel-writers, there are not six—to be exact, there are but five—who can count on a newly-published book bringing them a sum equal to, or in excess of, 10,000 francs (\$2,000). I have lately had an opportunity of examining the account-books of one of our publishers, whose publications comprise, besides novels and collections of verse, books of travel, works on political economy and military science. Two-thirds of the accounts show losses; and these losses fall indiscriminately on various kinds of works. As to the profits shown by these accounts, they are far from large, amounting to only some hundred francs, often less, for each work.

Among the authors whose works are published by the house of which I am speaking, one particularly attracted my attention. He is a novel-writer and a very successful one. This great success means editions of four and five thousand copies on the average; for some works from eight to ten thousand copies, at the most. In the course of five years, this novel-writer, who has a name known throughout France and in many foreign countries, who may be called one of the novel-writers at present most in favor, has received from his works about 16,000 francs, or a little more than 3,000 francs a year, about the sum paid a copying-clerk in a Government office. The profit of the publisher from this author's works during the five years has been 5,000 francs—that is, less than one-third of the amount paid the author.

Do not imagine that these paltry results are found in the case of this publisher alone, or that this is an isolated and exceptional

case. All the publishing-houses, even those which print classical works, are in the same condition.

Whence comes this state of things? It is caused by the fact that books are no longer read, even by young people. The youth of to-day read fewer books than formerly: first, because there are more journals, easily accessible, and subjects which are talked about have more interest for them; and, second, because sports of all kinds, particularly horse-racing, and cycling, are so ardently followed.

The newspapers, especially their literary supplements, and the periodicals are the most formidable adversaries of books. That is not astonishing, when you consider that Paris, which had but 150 newspapers and periodicals at the beginning of the Restoration in 1818, now has 2,287. The worst enemies of books, however, are the authors themselves, with their over-production. Men and women have written, it may almost be said, with both hands at once, so that the number of printed books, which in 1818 was 357, attained in 1891 the figure of 14,192.

As though all these causes were not enough to lessen greatly the sale of French books, there has been added another. The French public has acquired a taste for foreign authors, of whose



THE METAMORPHOSES OF PEGASUS.

The ancient Pegasus pluming his wings for flight into the empyrean.

The modern Pegasus harnessed as a beast of labor.

The fin-de-siècle Pegasus feeding in the mire of realism.

—*Fliegende Blätter*, Munich.

works, in consequence, there has been a considerable importation. For this diminution in the sale of French works the publishers of books and newspapers are also partly responsible, and in doing what they have done, they have not been guided by intellectual considerations. They have too often given the preference to translations, because these cost less than original productions.

How can this sad state of things, from which both authors and publishers are suffering, be remedied? It is much easier to point out the remedy than to apply it. All that is necessary to be done is to stop the over-production of books, stop the foreign importations, stop the increase of newspapers and periodicals, and especially the supplements of the former or similar collections, and do away with the passion for horse-races and cycling. Once these remedies are vigorously applied, authors and publishers will flourish as formerly.—*Revue Bleue*, Paris, April. Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOLGER DRACHMANN.

IT has been said of Holger Drachmann, the Danish poet, that his love for the sea made him a painter, but that, as he mastered his art, he found it lacking in the power which he desired to give to his pictures. He could not paint the howling of the storm, the moaning of the surf, or the echo of the breaking waves. When he saw that his pictures were mute, he left the painter's art for that of the poet. Having been the painter of the sea, he became the poet of the sea.

Drachmann's harp has many strings, and his fertile mind turns an impression into shape and form with equal ease; but in everything we hear the breaking wave and feel the salt air from the sea.

Drachmann is of a Viking nature through and through. Though he sings at times about the winds that

—come whispering lightly from the West,
Kissing, not ruffling, the blue deeps serene,

yet he likes the boisterous North-Sea, the squalls, and the waves lashed to fury; he is happy, when, out of sight of land, the tempest blows, and the cordage and the tackle begin to crack and shriek. It is, however, not only the "wild weather outside" that wakes his muse; she is often beguiled into the calm bay and induced to lie down upon the strand, "the sea-margin." In that mood the muse whispers "the song of the sea."



HOLGER DRACHMANN.

Holger Henrik Herholdt Drachmann was born in Copenhagen October 9, 1846, and is the oldest son of the well-known physician Prof. A. G. Drachmann. The boy was at first destined for the navy, but was later sent to the University. He graduated in 1865; took a course in drawing with Professor Helsted, and went to the Academy of Art. It was in 1870, during a stay in London, that his poetic genius ripened. His famous poem, "English Socialists," was published after his return to his native land, and caused his name to be entered upon the list of "the favored few." Since that time, Drachmann has published an enormous mass of poems and prose works. His mastery of rhythm is marvelous, his lyric gifts are great, and his original forms of expression have made him very popular in Denmark.—*Literatortidenden, Copenhagen. Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

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What Zola Thinks of Wagner.—Emile Zola has written an essay on Wagner, in which he says: "A genius like Wagner, despotic and all-powerful, is sure to exercise enormous influence on future generations. Thus, in music, the Wagnerian formula, so full, so complete, lords it over with paramount power to such a point that outside of it, for a long time to come, it will be impossible to create better works or more original ones." Arguing that the popularity of Wagner is sure to increase and that he will soon become both the favorite and the tyrant of the lyric stage, to the destruction of the French art, Zola claims that the only way out of the difficulty is for French musicians to go further than Wagner has. He suggests lyric dramas, in which the orchestra would unfold the situations and the voices of the singers express only their feelings. He predicts works altogether human, not mistily mythological, full of the realism of our sorrows and our joys. He ends with the words: "I dream of a lyric drama, human without being severed from imagination, mystery or caprice. All our race is in this passionate burst of humanity, of which music should unfold the different passions. Musicians! if you would search into our hearts for the sources of laughter and of tears, even Wagner, the modern giant, would be dwarfed. Life, life everywhere, even in the world of song!"

Campoamor, the Spanish Poet.—An interesting sketch of the literary career of the favorite Spanish poet of the new school, Campoamor, is given by a Madrid correspondent of *The Evening Post*, New York:

Campoamor is the hero of the day. His special creation is a short poem melodiously called the "Dolora"—a sort of bitter and fragrant epigram that may run to any length from a line to a page. It has been variously defined by various critics. The poet himself describes it as a "poetical composition in which lightness is wedded to feeling, and conciseness to philosophic import." 'Tis no hopeful spirit that pervades these wonderful and sharply-flavored little poems. Campoamor treads jauntily enough the gloomy forest of disillusion. But he fronts Sorrow with a cynical if tranquil brow, and rhymes her with delicate and graceful raillery. In brief and smiling lines he tells us that glory is vapor; that to live is to forget; that the best in life is but a mingling of shadows, ashes, and wind; that evil is infallible, and death man's greatest gift; that honor and virtue are but words, and heat and cold our keenest sensations; that change of destiny is but change of sorrow, and that pleasure is the fount of satiety. One "Dolora" contained in two lines tells somebody—

"However much I weep and lament the fact,
Good I loved thee not; perfidious I adore thee."

Another in four lines:

"Half my life I lost
For a certain pleasure;
The other half would I give
For such another joy."

His most popular "Dolora" is "Quien supiera escribir." It is the story of a girl who comes to the priest to write her a letter for her lover. The rhythm is delightful, and the simplicity flawless. The verse is broken into conversation, dictation, and comment, and it is the girl, in the vivid eloquence of passion, who dictates and gives the priest a lesson in amatory style. "Well done, bravo, love! I copy and I conclude," remarks the priest; "for this subject 'twere idle to study Greek or Latin."

Campoamor, like most other Spanish men of letters, has followed a varied and versatile career. He started as a doctor, then turned to philosophy and politics. In those palmy days he was the Governor of Castellón, Alicante, and Valencia, and numerous streets were called after him in these provinces. He has sat in every Parliament, and wrestled triumphantly with the eloquent Castelar.

A Precious Letter of Rubens.—Nearly two-thirds of the issue of *L'Art* (Paris) for April is devoted to comments upon and a facsimile of a long letter by Rubens, which has just been discovered, and the history of which is curious. Every one is familiar with the name of Libri, who was one of the most impudent thieves that ever lived of valuable manuscripts and books, by the sale of which he made a handsome income. The letter of Rubens, just now found, was one of the manuscripts carried away and sold by Libri. The purchaser tried to sell it through a bookseller, at whose shop it was seized and restored to the Bibliothèque Nationale from which it had been stolen. There, by a mistake, instead of being put back in the volume containing the other correspondence of Rubens, it was placed elsewhere and has just come to light, having thus escaped the notice of all the biographers of the painter. Peiresc, to whom it was written, and with whom Rubens had much friendly correspondence, lived at Aix in Provence. Dated at Antwerp, December 18, 1634, written in Italian, a language with which the writer was entirely familiar, the epistle has the rare charm among Rubens' letters of giving some details about himself. In it he tells his correspondent he had married the beautiful Helena Fourment, or Forman, as some biographers write the name, and gives his reasons for marrying at the age of fifty-three a young girl of sixteen. Of this second wife of his Rubens was passionately fond, and painted several portraits. Some of these are counted among the treasures of great collections, such as the one in the possession of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, which he bought from the Duke of Marlborough, and others are at the Louvre, at the Hermitage Palace in St. Petersburg, and in the Pincothek at Munich. She appears also in various compositions of her husband as Saint Cecilia, Andromeda, the Virgin Mary, and Venus.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Sphinx is the name of a paper published in English in Cairo by David G. Longworth. This is the first publication of the kind in Egypt.

ONE of the brothers of Maarten Maartens (whose real name is Van der Poosten Schwarz), is the director of an Amsterdam gymnasium. Many years ago his father was a minister at the Scotch mission in Amsterdam.

DAUDET in his new book, "Memories of a Peasant," presents a version of a long poem by a provincial writer, Baptiste Bonnet, who was a laborer, and was at twenty years of age unable to read or write, or even to speak French.

If Zola is the most popular novelist in France, Daudet is not far behind him—to judge by statistics of book-sales. Zola's books are rated at an average of 90,000 copies, but Daudet follows with 80,000. Octave Feuillet comes next with an average of 50,000 copies.

A NEW novel has attracted much attention in Paris. The title of the book is "La Ceadre," and the author is M. Vanderem. He is a Parisian novelist who knows society and its morals thoroughly, and who, with his first work, has placed himself in the first rank. He has related the story of a man who can no longer love because he loved his first love too much.

COUNT TOLSTOI is lamenting the growth of vicious tendencies in society, and inbred sin in all countries. He was asked by an interviewer the other day what people become most abnormal in this respect. He replied: "At any rate, not the Americans. To their credit must be put the immense national self-love, which cannot exist in an abnormal people. I one day wrote an article on America and the Americans, in which I did not particularly overload the latter with flattery. Nevertheless I sent the manuscript over the ocean, thinking it would be accepted by any paper as eagerly as my other productions. Not a bit of it. The translator took it to fourteen editors without getting it accepted, and finally it had to be sent to England."

THE sale of Mrs. Ward's "Marcella" in this country having already led to the preparation of a fourth edition, it is interesting to read in *The Westminster Gazette*: "The run on Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel continues to be very brisk at the libraries. It is an interesting fact that, other things being equal, a long novel sells much more rapidly than a short one. The reason is obvious. The longer novel takes a longer time to read. Therefore, each copy of it stays longer out of the library, and the libraries, instead of turning over a small number of copies rapidly, have to buy very large quantities in order to satisfy their customers." This cause of large sales, of course, has not operated in this country, where people, more than libraries, buy books.

IN the May *Atlantic*, there is a pleasant glimpse of Edward Lear, the author of the inimitable nonsense rhymes. "He was a warm-hearted, affectionate man," writes his old friend Strachey, "with a craving for sympathy expressed in his whole manner, and which was no doubt heightened by his having no more of home-life than was afforded him by his old Albanian man-servant and his tailless cat, Foss. He loved children, as his nonsense books so abundantly bear witness; and many of his songs and stories were written either for this or that child. One of my nieces had his 'The Owl' and 'The Pussy Cat,' and one of my sons 'The Duck' and 'The Kangaroo' and 'Calico Pie,' in what may be called the originals—one of them in a letter signed 'Yours affectionately. Derry-down-derry-dumps'; and my daughter has a series of heraldic representations of Foss, proper, couchant, passant, rampant, regardant, dansant, a-untin', drawn for her on the backs of letters."

SOME reminiscences of Mr. Edmund C. Stedman's early literary life appear in *The Californian Illustrated Magazine* in a letter answering the editor's question, "What were the circumstances which encouraged you to write your first book?"

"There were no circumstances," says the poet and critic, "which encouraged me to write my first book in the year just preceding our Civil War. If you were to ask me what there was to discourage me I could tire you with replies. There was scarcely any 'literary market' for an American author; publishers were few, and more afraid of poetry than they now are afraid of verse. Magaziners and newspaper men were ill paid. My first book was a little collection of 'Lyrics and Idyls'—pieces which I had composed from time to time because it was natural for me to do so. Some of them had been written in my youth, and all of them before I made any literary acquaintances. However, three long ballads of mine were published by Dana in *The Tribune*: 'The Ballad of Lager Bier,' 'How Old Brown Took Harper's Ferry,' and 'The Diamond Wedding.' These gained me the friendship of Bayard Taylor and Richard H. Stoddard, and it was on Mr. Stoddard's recommendation that the late Charles Scribner, of gentle memory, brought out my little volume.

"For 'The Diamond Wedding,' a social satire, I was challenged by the father of a lady who now for many years has been my cordial friend. The correspondence got into the papers, and much fun and tumult ensued. This greatly abashed and discouraged me; for I had notions of high art, and did not wish to sell my book on the strength of what I rightly considered a trivial and passing *jeu d'esprit*. In this respect I was too priggish. If I had been wise in my generation, and more a man of the world, I would have pushed my book, as my friend Bret Harte did his 'Heathen Chinee,' and would have accepted some of the offers for 'popular' work which 'The Diamond Wedding' brought me.

"As it was, I tried to live down my record as a satirist, and starved, and went to the war. And I still have notions of 'high art'! And, after all, I am no longer starving."

MUSICAL NOTES.

DRESDEN has hitherto had no large concert-hall. But it is to have one at last. It is to be erected, at a cost of \$250,000, in Renaissance style, opposite Prince George's palace.

ACCORDING to the *Signale*, more than sixty new operas were produced in Germany last year, though about a third of them were small one-act works. Perhaps the most successful was Herr Humperdinck's "Hänsel und Gretel."

MISS JOSEPHINE RAND, of Boston, has composed a "Song of Labor" and set the words to the music of "Marching Through Georgia." It will be sung in Music Hall for the first time at the re-union of the Working-Girls' Clubs, in May.

AN opera was produced under the immediate patronage of Prince Henry and Princess Beatrice of Battenberg, in Florence, which marks the rising of another musical star above the horizon. The composer is known only by a *nom de guerre*, that of M. Marion, but that or his real name will probably soon be famous. "Etelinda," as the opera is called, achieved an extraordinary success.

A RECENT strike of the Prague orchestra—one of the best in Europe—for an increase in salary of \$2 to \$5 a month, has revealed the fact that these musicians receive less than \$20 a month. They complain that they "have to live like paupers, and are compelled, after fatiguing rehearsals, to copy music or give lessons in order to earn an extra penny, even their wives being obliged to assist them in the task of earning their daily bread."

MASTER RAOUL KOZALSKI has come forward in a new capacity. Only a little while ago, the "prodigy" wielded the *bâton* as conductor at an orchestral concert, and now it seems the young gentleman has been composing an opera on the Biblical subject of Hagar. The overture was recently performed at Cologne, and, according to the local critics, it is exceedingly well written. The youngster is of the mature age of nine.

SOME time ago, a paragraph went the rounds that a spinet belonging to Handel had been discovered in his native town of Halle, and that this was the instrument upon which the composer of "Messiah" had learned to play. It was also stated in the Continental papers that a wealthy Englishman in vain offered the proprietor £2,000 for it. The wealthy Englishman in question may perhaps now be congratulated, for Dr. Fleischer declares that he has examined the construction and mechanism of the instrument, and finds it is not a spinet at all, but a clavichord, probably one manufactured at the end of the last century—that is to say, after Handel's death.

MR. RUBINSTEIN was invited by the English Philharmonic Society to visit London this year, and conduct one of his works. It was doubtless shrewdly suspected that after the great pianist had arrived, not much difficulty would have occurred in inducing him to play in public. Rubinstein, however, fears the Channel passage, and, at any rate, has declined for the present to return to England. It will be recollected that a year or so ago he refused a very large sum offered him to revisit the United States. He does not, indeed, desire any more to play the piano in public, and is devoted to his compositions. Unfortunately, as in many other instances, the public prefer Mr. Rubinstein's pianoforte-playing to his compositions.

ART NOTES.

PARIS has an association called Friends of Monuments, which, among other functions, employs its members in excursions to different parts of the city and to the suburbs, and other towns within reasonable distance of Paris, for the purpose of viewing noteworthy buildings, monuments, museums, and objects of art. Its excursions are, in some respects, not unlike those about Rome which are made periodically by an archeological society.

GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS, the celebrated English painter, recently presented his painting of "Love and Life" to the people of the United States. In future it will hang in the reception-room of the White House at Washington. Its companion picture, "Love and Death," in which Love, with crushed wing, is trying to keep the fatal messenger from entering a house, will, it is understood, become the property of the English Nation upon the demise of the painter.

JOSEF ISRAELS is seventy years old, and is the son of Jewish parents who designed him for the rabbiship, and to that end had him thoroughly instructed in the Hebrew tongue. He is said to be a learned Talmudist. His father must have been in straitened circumstances, for he withdrew the boy from school and made him run errands in his own business. But he showed so much interest in drawing that the parents at last sent him to Amsterdam to the school of the painter, Ian Kruseman. Before leaving home, he sold a picture of an Italian girl in black velvet skirt and white kerchief, to Herr Mesdag for \$15. This Mesdag was the father of the celebrated marine-painter. From Amsterdam he went to Paris, where Horace Vernet, Delaroche, and Pradier aided him, and where he lived for two years on a pension of \$200 a year. Returning to Amsterdam in 1848, he painted large historical, religious, or romantic canvases—"William the Silent and Margaret of Parma," "Aaron and His Four Sons before the Ark of the Covenant," "Hamlet and His Mother." It was later that he took to painting fishermen and working-people, and not till 1862 that he gained any great fame. In that year, he exhibited in London "The Cradle" and "The Shipwreck," selling the latter for \$12,000. Israels has had a very slow development; but may now be ranked at the head of the painters' guild in Holland.

BOOKS.

SOURCES OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE conclusions of the late Douglas Campbell in his work on "The Puritan in Holland, England, and America," so far as he assigns a Dutch origin to many institutions of great importance in the United States, are not satisfactory to an English gentleman, Mr. C. Ellis Stevens, who has written a book* to refute those conclusions, at least in regard to the Constitution of the United States, as well as the view taken of that instrument by Mr. Gladstone, who, it will be remembered, has said that "the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man;" words which seem to imply that our Constitution, in the opinion of Mr. Gladstone, is wholly new, and, in fact, an original creation of the Convention which met in Philadelphia in 1787. The contention of Mr. Stevens is that, whatever influence various European races may have exerted upon United States institutions in general, as existing to-day, the antecedents of our Constitution are traceable directly and almost exclusively through Colonial and English channels.

When in the early part of the Seventeenth Century English colonization of America began, England, claims Mr. Stevens, had long been a fully developed, homogeneous nation. The Englishmen of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. possessed a certain stock of political ideas in common. There was agreement in the conception of certain elements of government; and the principal of these elements were: (1) a single Executive; (2) a legislative body consisting of two Houses, the upper, conservative, and the lower, representative of the people at large; (3) a distinctive Judiciary. There was also agreement in (4) a number of general principles—such as trial by jury, the essential relation of representation to taxation, and the like—derived from the old struggle of the nation for its freedom. It was natural that colonies, set off from the home-land as those in America were, should manifest a tendency to develop such governmental institutions. And this was the actual course of their development. The American colonies were settled mainly by Englishmen, and were subject to Great Britain. Their institutions were mainly of an English nature, except as modified by the provisions of the royal charters under which their governments were organized and by the circumstances that attended transplanting to a new soil.

The Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States practically took the model of colonial government as it had long and familiarly existed, and as adopted in the State governments then freshly set up, and applied it to the Nation; introduced certain features made necessary by the new civil conditions in America, and others drawn directly from the Constitutions and contemporaneous laws and customs of Great Britain. Hence the Constitution of the United States is a modified version of the British Constitution; but the British Constitution which served as its original was that which was in existence between 1760 and 1787. The modifications introduced were those, and those only, which were suggested by the new circumstances of the American colonies now become independent.

The legislative organism of the United States, thinks Mr. Stevens, consisting as it does of two Chambers, the members of which derive their authority from different sources, is directly taken from the British Constitution. The Senate of the United States is, in reality, a development from the House of Lords and the Privy Council jointly; and as both these bodies came originally from the older legislative Council of England, it is evolved, through them, from that ancient Great Council and the Witenagemote. The House of Representatives is confessedly evolved from the House of Commons, through the lower House of the State Legislature. Its name was copied from the State Constitutions of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Vermont.

Mr. Stevens finds evidence of the persistence in the United States of even accidental elements of the political usage of the

mother-country in the provision in our Constitution for the presiding officer of the Senate. The presiding officer of the Upper House of Parliament is not necessarily a member at all, but a person holding an entirely outside office, in connection with which he bears relation to the House. He is not chosen by the body over which he presides. Thus, also, the chairman of the Senate is the Vice-President of the United States, an outside officer not chosen by the Senators. He derives his office from that of deputy or lieutenant-governor, as found in the royal charters and in colonial practice.

The Presidency of the United States, in the view of Mr. Stevens, is derived from the old kingship, and the derivation took place at a time and under conditions which assured the qualities of a personal Executive, free from Cabinet-control. While it may seem strange that the republican Presidency is developed from a kingship, it will become apparent upon the slightest examination that the President of to-day governs, in the main, with powers exercised before him by the colonial governors as the king's deputies, precisely because they were the very powers exercised at home by the king himself—or, in other words, that the identical powers of the historic Executive of the English race are still put in operation by the American Executive. As the Presidential office comes from the ancient kingship indirectly, through the governorship, and also directly, it is hardly remarkable, when contemporaneous circumstances both in England and America are borne in mind, that it is that of an Executive independent of the legislature, the director of his own Cabinet, and the veritable administrator of the Nation—an Executive more nearly resembling the old type of the kingship than, save an outward form and pageantry, the modern weakened royalty of England resembles it. Mr. Stevens cites with approval the views of Sir Henry Maine in his "Popular Government," who says: "It is tolerably clear that the mental operation through which the framers of the Constitution of the United States passed was this: they took the King of Great Britain, went through his powers, and restrained them whenever they appeared to be excessive, or unsuited to the circumstances of the United States. It is remarkable that the figure they had before them was not a generalized English king or an abstract constitutional monarch; it was no anticipation of Queen Victoria, but George III. himself, whom they took for their model. Fifty years earlier, or a hundred years later, the English king would have struck them as in quite a different light."

The Judiciary system of the United States is likewise derived from that of England, maintains Mr. Stevens. Not only so, but even the co-ordinate and independent place accorded to it in the three-fold division of Government, and so often thought a novelty, is taken from English and colonial antecedents. The author admits, agreeing with Sir Henry Maine, that neither the institution of a Supreme Court, nor the entire structure of the Constitution of the United States, were the least likely to occur to anybody's mind before the publication of Montesquieu's "Esprit des Lois." Yet although this influence of Montesquieu in promoting the independent relation of the Judiciary in the American Constitution is unquestionable, the Philadelphia Convention had before its eyes in this, as in other matters, the colonial adaptation of English usage then existing in the States of which the new nation was composed. When the Convention assembled in Philadelphia, State courts were in vigorous operation, but nothing had yet been done to supply the place formerly occupied by the English Privy Council as a supreme court of appeal common to all the colonies. Under any truly national constitution a national judicature was a necessity, not only for ordinary affairs, but also for those national matters which in the days of colonial dependence had been dealt with by the courts of England. What the Convention did was to add to the State Courts one national supreme tribunal, and there it stopped. Other classes of national courts were contemplated; but the creation of them was left to Congress.

An impression that the Supreme Court was created to be the "guardian" of the Constitution, by interpreting it, has often called forth admiration for what has been regarded a most novel contrivance of the Philadelphia Convention. Sir Henry Maine says: "There is no exact precedent for it either in the ancient or the

* "Sources of the Constitution of the United States Considered in Relation to Colonial and English History." By C. Ellis Stevens, LL.D., D.C.L., F.S.A. (Edinburgh). 12mo, pp. 277. New York and London: Macmillan & Co. 1894.

modern world." This view, however, in the opinion of Mr. Stevens, is an inaccurate and exaggerated statement of the case. In deciding constitutional questions, the Supreme Court interprets the law in accordance with principles that have long governed the courts of England. For when an English judge finds conflict between an Act of Parliament and a judicial decision, he sets aside the decision, as of an authority inferior to that of the Act; and if two parliamentary Acts conflict, the earlier is set aside as superseded by the later one—the court interpreting the law, simply by determining what *is* law as distinguished from what is not. This, in fact, is all that the Supreme Court does, and what is supposed to be a unique feature of that Court is really only another adaptation from the past and rests upon colonial and English precedents.

FOLK-TALES OF ANGOLA.

AT first blush, it is not apparent what interest can attach to the rude folk-tales of the uncivilized Africans in the distant country of Angola. Mr. Heti Chatelain, however, formerly United States Commercial Agent at Loanda, West Africa, in a handsomely made octavo,* just published for the American Folk-Lore Society, shows that these tales are of much greater importance than might be supposed.

The Portuguese province of Angola, as defined by the recent Treaties with Germany, England, and the Congo State, is one of the largest territorial divisions of Africa. Owing to its geographical situation, varieties of climate, resources of soil, mineral wealth, and the progress already made in civilization, its intrinsic value and other possibilities surpass those of any other tropical African possession. It has the two best harbors of the whole West Coast of Africa, the mouth of the Congo and the Bay of Loango.

Mr. Chatelain, who seems to be a Swiss, by birth at least, went early in 1885 to Loanda, as pioneer and linguist of Bishop William Taylor's self-supporting missions in Africa. His duty was to acquire the languages, impart them to the missionaries, and prepare grammars, vocabularies, translations and other elementary books needed by missionaries in the course of their labors. The third year of his stay was spent in the interior, chiefly at Malange, the farthest inland settlement of the Portuguese, and the point of consequence of important trade routes. Here he became satisfied that the only genuine dialect of the country is the Ki-mbundu, and he set to work to acquire it. He found also that there was something which might be called Ki-mbundu literature. Of this literature, composed of proverbs, riddles, and tales, Mr. Chatelain collected specimens. These accumulated until he had collected about eighty folk-tales, of which an installment of fifty is given in this volume. By the labors of the author some important points are established. One of these is that Africans are not fetishists, that is, worshippers of inanimate objects. They are not idolaters in the strict sense of the word, nor atheists, nor polytheists, but superstitious deists. They believe in one great, invisible God who made all things and controls all things. They confess they know very little about His character. What figures the natives have are not idols, for they have no connection with the Deity; they are simply charms, amulets, or talismans, to which the medicine-man has, by his incantations, imparted certain virtues emanating from an inferior spirit. These inferior spirits of Bantu mythology are generally, but without foundation, called African gods. It would be as rational to call the native chiefs gods, because they are saluted by worship-like prostrations. In their various attributes and powers these spirits correspond pretty closely to the gods of classical antiquity and to their modern substitutes, the saints, minus their intercessory power. Each spirit or demon represents some force of nature, is morally no better than sinful men, and, according to his capricious passions, deals with men in a friendly or unfriendly manner. The friendship of the demons must be secured and maintained by presents, offerings, sacrifices, and in these consist

*"Folk-Tales of Angola." Fifty Tales, with Ki-mbundu Text. Literal English Translation and Notes. Collected and Edited by Heti Chatelain. Boston and New York: Published for the American Folk-Lore Society by Houghton, Mifflin, and Company. 1894.

the only visible worship or cult of the Bantu negro. The mediums between demons and men are the professional medicine-men or women, the diviners, and any individual having the gift of possession or inspiration. These mediums constitute a kind of secret order and have much influence individually; but they are not organized into a hierarchy, nor do they exert any combined effort. The spirits or shades of mortals are never con-founded in the native mind with the genii of nature; but the enmity of the former is dreaded as much as that of the genii, and they are propitiated by the same similar rites.

These Angolan folk-tales have wide relations, Mr. Chatelain tells us, since the myths and tales of the negroes in North, Central, and South America are all derived from African prototypes, and these can easily be traced in collections like the present one. Through the medium of the American negro, African folk-lore has exerted a wide and deep influence on the folk-lore of the American Indians; and that of the American white race itself bears many palpable signs of African inroads. This gives the study of African folk-lore not only an additional charm for students in the United States, but a decidedly national importance.

HEADWATERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

IN a book entitled "Down the Great River," Mr. William Glazier, who during the Civil War received a commission as Captain, gave an account of a journey he made in 1881, accompanied by two other persons, one of whom was his brother. Captain Glazier claimed to have discovered on that journey, in a lake theretofore unknown, the primal source of the Mississippi River. To this lake, upon the suggestion of one of his companions, was given the name of Lake Glazier.

For nearly fifty years prior to that time, it had been generally accepted as established beyond question that the ultimate source of the Mississippi was Lake Itasca in Northern Minnesota, discovered by the eminent explorer, Mr. Schoolcraft, in 1832. A Government survey in 1875, which, it is admitted, saw and measured the sheet of water to which the name of Glazier has been given, confirmed the view that the true source of the Great River is Lake Itasca. Consequently, Captain Glazier found few to believe in his claims, and geographers generally refused to admit them.

This being so, Captain Glazier made a second journey, in the summer of 1891, to the sheet of water he had visited ten years before. This time, in order that his personal testimony might not be called in question, he took with him a cloud of witnesses, some fourteen in number, all of whom accompanied him to the sheet of water he had before described. What he and his companions saw is described in a profusely illustrated book, entitled "Headwaters of the Mississippi."* About one-half of the volume is occupied with an account of various explorers of the Mississippi, from Nuñez da Vaca, who, in the course of his wanderings in the early part of the Sixteenth Century, may have crossed the Father of Waters somewhere, to Charles Lanman, who visited Lake Itasca in 1846. The second half of the book is occupied with the itinerary of the route taken by the Glazier party from Milwaukee to the spot for which they started, with the incidents of their journey, certificates from some of the members of the party, and testimonials from a large number of persons, newspapers, and publications of various kind. Among these may be mentioned the American Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, which says: "The Mississippi has its source in Lake Glazier, south of Lake Itasca, Minnesota."

*"Headwaters of the Mississippi; Comprising Biographical Sketches of Early and Recent Explorers of the Great River, and a Full Account of the Discovery and Location of Its True Source in a Lake Beyond Itasca." By Captain Willard Glazier. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 527. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Company. 1893.

OF the "Memoirs of Marshal McMahon," the Paris correspondent of a London paper writes: "The Marshal gave the manuscript to his wife, and a written copy to each of their children. One of the sons has let many friends read his copy. I do not believe the 'Memoirs' will see the full light of publicity in our time, as the Marshal so often expressed the desire that they should not be either lost or published."

SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

THE WEATHER-PLANT.

J. F. NOWACK.

THE theory that the Sun is an electric body whose influence upon the other bodies of the Solar System varies with the intensity of its action, is constantly receiving fresh confirmation. The unvarying regularity with which terrestrial phenomena

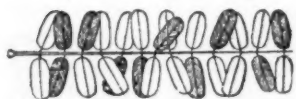


FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

respond to the Sun's activity proves the harmony of the universe. Far as the Earth is removed from the Sun, and insignificant as it is in comparison, there is abundant observation to confirm the view that very little occurs in the great center of our system which is not communicated to every member. It is, especially, the enormous electric force of the Sun which makes itself felt in the Earth's atmosphere and even to the center of the Earth; and there is



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

no doubt that the rotation of the Sun on its axis affects, with periodic regularity, these electric and magnetic conditions.

It is only natural that some of the many forms of organic life should be so sensitive that they would feel the approach of electric changes, and indicate them by some perceptible manifestation. There are many plants which exhibit an exceptional sensitiveness to such electric changes, and one of the most sensi-



FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.

tive of these is the *Abrus precatorius* L., known in Germany as "*Paternostererbse*." Its sensitiveness has long been known; but the fact of its being a valuable aid in forecasting weather-conditions, because of its abnormal sensitiveness to electric and magnetic changes, was not verified prior to my experiments in England, extending over a period of seven years.

Many plants, as is well known, respond to changes in the



FIG. 7.



FIG. 8.

weather, and some of them indicate approaching changes; but since their sensitiveness exhibits itself, for the most part, as a reaction to the direct influence of light, warmth, moisture, or other conditions, they cannot possibly afford reliable prognostications for more than twelve hours in advance; there is, hence, a general indisposition to rely on sensitive plants as weather-prophets. This mistrust naturally extended to two insignificant



FIG. 9.



FIG. 10.

specimens of so-called "weather-plants" exhibited in Vienna, in 1888, by the Imperial Horticultural Society, and of which it was said that they indicated weather-changes forty-eight to seventy-two hours in advance. The mistrust was further confirmed by the

general sickliness of these plants, resulting from the unfavorable conditions and neglect to which they were exposed. Nevertheless, it was the expressed opinion of more than one scientist, that a plant so sensitive to electric changes as the *Abrus precatorius*



FIG. 11.



FIG. 12.

was not only of great scientific interest, but, under careful treatment, might prove of great value as an indicator of coming changes, because the plant responds to electric conditions much more promptly than barometers or aneroids. I selected the British Isles as the place for the prosecution of my investigations,

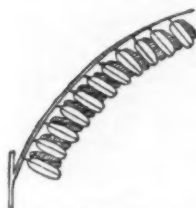


FIG. 13.

because these Isles are in the line of the great barometric changes which pass over the continent of Europe from the North-west, and are subject to the most sudden and violent of such alternations.

This plant came under my observation first in my travels in Holland. I obtained some specimens, kept them under glass, and soon observed a very characteristic change in the arrangement of the leaflets (see Fig. 1), which appeared to indicate sickness; some of the leaflets began to roll up on themselves (Fig. 2). About three hours later, to my astonishment, the plants had recovered their normal condition. The day was cloudless; but three days later, at the same hour, there occurred a violent thunder-storm, covering a large area, and lasting three hours.

Involuntarily the idea suggested itself that the changes I had observed in my plants had been caused by the electrical atmospheric conditions which heralded the approaching storm; and, after long-continued observation, I was confirmed in the view



FIG. 14.

that the changes in the arrangement of the leaflets were due to their sensitiveness to such variant electrical conditions. Whenever I saw the leaflets roll back upon themselves (see Fig. 2), I regarded it as a sure indication that a storm would follow in from forty-eight to seventy-two hours, the extent and violence of which might be measured, in anticipation, by the proportion of leaflets which assumed the folded shape. These indications were found so invariably reliable that, during the second year of my experiments, a farmer, guided by them, employed all his available force in harvesting his clover in glorious weather, with the barometer standing high; and scarcely was the last load housed, when punctually, at the forty-eighth hour after

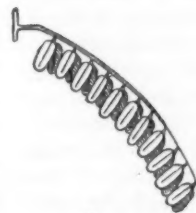


FIG. 15.

the prediction, the storm broke, with almost unprecedented fury. The accompanying cuts show the characteristic changes exhibited by the leaflets under all the varying electrical conditions of the atmosphere. Close observation only is necessary to determine the weather-changes which the special electrical conditions portend. Fig. 1 indicates cloudy weather or thunder-clouds; Fig. 2 portends a heavy thunder-storm; Fig. 3, clearing; Fig. 4, changeable, calm; Fig. 5, changeable, with rising wind; Fig. 6, windy; Fig. 7, strong wind; Fig. 8, hurricane; Fig. 9, cloudless; Fig. 10, cloudless, with wind; Fig. 11, rain; Fig. 12, normal position; Fig. 13, barometric minimum; Fig. 14, decreasing pressure; Fig. 15, increasing pressure; Fig. 16, barometric maximum.—*Der Stein der Weisen, Vienna. Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A New Thermometer.—Messrs. Baly and Chorley, says *Nature*, April 5, have devised a high-temperature thermometer in which mercury is replaced by an alloy of potassium and sodium. This alloy of two solid metals is itself liquid between -8° and $+700^{\circ}$ C. The graduations begin at 200° , and the space above the alloy is filled with pure nitrogen at such a pressure that when the glass begins to soften from heat, the interior pressure shall be equal to the atmospheric.



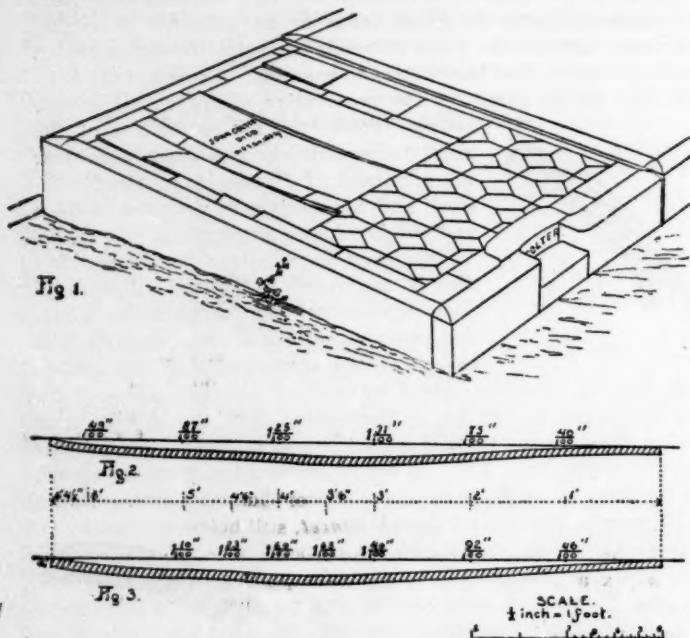
FIG. 16.

THE FLEXURE OF ROCK.

GEORGE H. ASHLEY.

EXPOSURES of geologic strata often show the beds of rock bent into an arc of very short radius, yet without perceptible fracturing. As rocks are generally considered inflexible, except when softened by heat, a question naturally arises concerning the conditions under which these rocks have yielded, and formed such close flexures without breaking.

The old theory was that the flexure was due, first, to a great vertical pressure as a passive factor, and, second, to a greater



horizontal pressure as an active factor; and that rupture is prevented by the vertical pressure forcing together the edges, at incipient fractures, while the horizontal pressure, converted into heat, aids the operation. In many cases, as shown by microscopic examination of the rocks, this may be the true explanation; but of late, the belief has been gaining ground that by introducing the factor of "viscosity of solids under stress," the same results may be arrived at without any fracture at all. It has long been known that when igneous and metamorphic rocks are heated, the particles have a certain freedom of motion, called "flow," similar to the flow of any plastic substance like putty under the slight pressure of the hand. M. Tresca and others have shown that similar flow occurs in cold solid bodies when subjected to a pressure above the elastic limit, and below the breaking limit. But this limit of elasticity depends upon time. Thus, if a rod or bar of glass, or stone, supported at its ends, be struck in the middle, it will either break or regain, approximately, its original position. But if, by means of small weights, pressure be applied gradually and slowly, the same rod may be bent, and will in time exhibit a permanent set. All this suggests the following conclusion: assuming that the resultant of all the forces acting upon the particles in a layer of rock at any point, if below the ultimate strength and above the elastic limit of the layer, will produce flow in the direction of such pressure, we can say that if the proper ratio between this resultant and the time through which it acts be maintained, flow will ensue, even though the resultant be indefinitely diminished. This seems to be in harmony with the mathematical law that a side which has any percentage in its favor, no matter how small, will, if it has time enough, ultimately win. In other words, vertical pressure is not necessary to prevent the breaking of folding beds of rock when time enough is given for a small force to act horizontally.

Experiments covering any extended period of time have not been made. A few cases have been observed in which most of the conditions of pressure have been fulfilled, and sufficient time has elapsed to make the results pronounced. Of only one such case have measurements been made and published. The cut represents a slab of marble bending under its own weight. The slab

covers a grave in Laurel Hill Cemetery, San Francisco. It is three-fourths of an inch thick, six feet four inches long, two feet six inches wide, and lies in a horizontal position. The slab was put in place not earlier than 1882, nor later than 1884. Subsequently the ground settled, and the slab, being then supported only at the ends, bent as shown in the illustration.

Fig. 2 shows the deflection from a straight line drawn over the terminal edges of the further side of the slab bearing the name. Fig. 3 shows the same from the nearer side. The maximum deflection is 1.65 inches. The bending seems to have reached its limit, as a thread-like crack about two inches long and twenty-four and one-half inches from the head of the slab can be detected on the side toward the observer.

If one hundred and sixty pounds be taken as the weight of a cubic foot of marble, the weight of a prism an inch square and the thickness of the slab must be almost .07 of a pound. We may, therefore, consider .07 lb. to the square inch as the bending-pressure. Considering the curve of the slab an arc of a circle, a continuous piece of limestone having the same curve would form a closed circle with a radius of thirty-seven feet.—*Proceedings of The California Academy of Sciences, Vol. III., Part 2. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FAVÉ'S TIDE-REGISTER.

A DESCRIPTION of this automatic instrument is contributed to *La Nature*, Paris, by Ch. Ed. Guillaume. The apparatus was submitted to the *Société Française de Physique*, three years ago, but its description was delayed to afford an opportunity of determining its value experimentally. In fact, the register has undergone several improvements during this period, but there has not been any modification of the principle.

The tide-registers hitherto in use are excellent instruments, reliable and convenient, but they are not suitable to all coast-conditions. In all of them, the foot of the apparatus must always be covered with water; and none of them are adapted to varying conditions, nor to a sandy bottom, nor to a rocky shore. Moreover, the opportunities for examining them at regular intervals are restricted. Finally, the old registers cannot be read at any distance from the land, and, as the character of the coast modifies the waves, their records are liable to error.

M. Favé's ingenious apparatus is free from all of these disadvantages. His register does not record the height of the water as other registers do; but, by a very ingenious mechanism, it records the pressure, or, more exactly, the fluctuations of pressure. It is, in fact, nothing else than a barometer adapted to the bottom of the sea.

Diagram 3, Fig. 1, shows the apparatus complete; diagrams 1 and 2 illustrate the details. The apparatus consists of two Bourdon

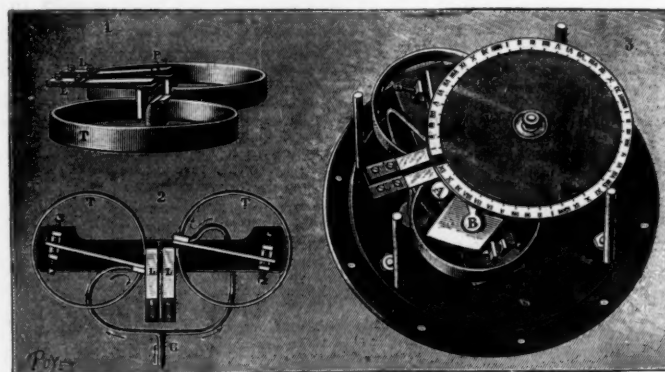


FIG. 1.

tubes soldered to blocks which remain fixed during any given series of observations, but in a position which admits of their being regulated by means of a set-screw. Their movable extremities support the flexible plates, L, each of which is furnished with a fine point, P. The pressure of the water transmitted by the pipe, C, opens the spirals and separates the points, which move, one forward, the other backward. It is the movements of these points which are registered. A plate of glass, V, covered

with varnish and carried on a table moving by clockwork, revolves in front of the points, which leave in the varnish the trace of their passage. All that is necessary to eliminate the imperfections of the instrument entirely is to measure the variations of distance of the two lines. The two little handles which carry the letters A and B (see Diagram 3, Fig. 1) serve to press the points against the plate or to remove them, by the aid of inclined planes stationed under the flexible plates, L. The whole apparatus is enclosed in a case, and the interior of the spirals communicates only with the surrounding medium.

The method of recording the very slight movements of the points presents special difficulties. The tracings must be extremely delicate to give precise results. Silver-coating gives satisfactory results, according to the report, but it oxidizes rapidly, and the lines soon become invisible. Lamp-black is a very delicate medium; aniline dyes are too hygroscopic, and the least condensation of humidity effaces the tracings. The nitrate of rosaniline, which is very sparingly soluble in water, will take tracings, the delicacy of which is limited only by that of the points. A saturated solution of it, in rectified alcohol, is spread on the plate, which is held vertically before the fire until it is dry.

The apparatus acts perfectly at depths not exceeding ten meters; but for immersion at greater depths, two difficulties present themselves: if the spirals are thin, they are readily deformed;

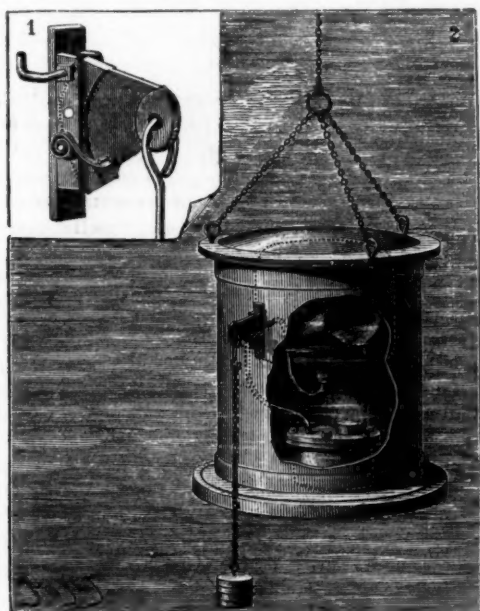


FIG. 2.

if too thick, they do not record the variations of level with sufficient distinctness. M. Favé has solved the problem by not allowing more than a part of the pressure to act, or, so to speak, only the variation of pressure. The means he employs are similar in principle to those involved in the statoscope of M. Richard; but the manner of application is very different.

For depths of over ten meters, the apparatus is enclosed in a metallic cylinder (Diagram 2, Fig. 2), pierced by an opening at the lower part. It is put in communication with a rubber bag, full of air, by means of a tube subjected to pressure, exterior to the apparatus. The water, regulated so as to enter drop by drop into the cylinder, presses the bag, and the air flowing back into the cylinder restores the equilibrium of pressure in the interior of the spirals. On arriving at the bottom of the sea, the apparatus is in the same condition of sensibility as if it had above it a column of water equal to the length of the chain which supports it. The apparatus is so constructed that the receiving-plate makes a revolution in two days; but it is desirable to record the tides in the same place every eight hours at least. The employment of two movable points admits of superimposing several periods on the same plate, because the lines are described at an angle sufficiently open to admit of their being traced clearly where they intersect other lines.

Among the important results obtained by this apparatus is the

determination of the great influence of the coast-line on the height of the tides. At Brest, for instance, at a distance of two hundred kilometers from the shore, and at a depth of one hundred and fifty meters, the amplitude of the tide is approximately one-half less than at the coast. The experiment may have been to some extent vitiated by the traveling of the apparatus, but measures are being taken to insure reliable results.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RECENT SCIENCE.

Koch's Lymph.—Since the newspapers have ceased to find anything sensational in the experiments with Dr. Koch's lymph, or tuberculin, as he prefers to call it, the public generally has concluded that it is an utter failure. But although it has been abandoned as an agent in treating tuberculosis, it still remains valuable as a means of diagnosis; the characteristic reaction exhibited by the tuberculous patient inoculated with it serving to mark him at once. It has been found especially valuable by Boards of Health in detecting tuberculous cattle. A gentleman who has a valuable herd of thoroughbred cows, says *The Sanitary Era*, New York, states that twice within six months his herd has been examined by competent veterinarians and pronounced healthy, but a third examination, with the aid of tuberculin, caused a condemnation of over half the herd. This experience has been repeatedly paralleled. The New York State Board of Health is killing, by the hundred, animals condemned by diagnosis with tuberculin. The autopsy shows the diagnosis to be correct in every case.

The Germ of Small-Pox.—Professor Guamuri of the University of Pisa, says the *London Lancet*, still holds the views first published by him in 1829, that the process of pustulation, both of cow-pox and small-pox, is due to a parasite in the epithelial cells. This organism consists of a roundish body with a clear outline, and is capable of amœbic movements, which can be seen on examination of lymph taken from the initial vesicle. Professor Guamuri has succeeded in reproducing the parasite in the cornea of rabbits by inoculation, and has verified the fact that no other source of irritation is capable of producing anything of the appearance of the same parasite in the cornea. He believes that it is a zooparasite belonging to the class of rhizopods, and that it is the cause of both cow-pox and small-pox.

Action of Sodium on Water.—It is well known that when water is brought into contact with metallic sodium an explosion occurs. This has been supposed to be due to the combination of the sodium with the oxygen in the water, liberating hydrogen and forming sodium peroxid, which then gives up part of its oxygen to form an explosive mixture with the hydrogen just set free. Rosenfeld, however, in an investigation which he describes in the *Journal pour Chemie*, 2.48, shows that no oxygen can be detected in the gas obtained by passing steam over sodium. He believes the explosion to be due to the decomposition of a compound formed by the metal with the hydrogen of the water—which conclusion is supported by the fact that the explosion takes place in the center of the sodium. With the steam no such hydride is formed because the tension of the hydrogen is kept low.

A Sensitive Microphone.—Mr. Sculby describes in *The London Electrical Review*, April 6, a very sensitive adjustable microphone of exceedingly simple form. Two blocks of carbon are secured to a vertical sounding-board and are connected by a cylinder of carbon so suspended by light threads as to be just in contact. The contact may be regulated by the inclination of the sounding-board. This instrument is so sensitive that when the hand is placed on the sounding-box the circulation of the blood through the veins can be heard.

Effect of Tea and Coffee on Digestion.—A German physiologist, Schultz-Schultzenstein, *Zeitschrift für Physiologische Chemie*, 18.1, subjected chopped boiled egg to artificial digestion with hydrochloric acid, adding in different cases pure water, tea, and coffee. The percentage of albumen digested by the pure acid was 94, with the water 92, with the tea 66, and with the coffee 61. Thus the addition of pure water affected the digestion little.

but the tea and coffee lessened it very materially. In this experiment the egg was chopped into millimeter cubes. In a previous trial, in which the egg was not chopped so fine, the presence of tea and coffee was even more unfavorable.

Weight of the Different Peas in a Pod.—S. M. Andrée, a Swedish scientist, in an investigation described in *The Experiment-Station Record*, Washington, D. C., 1894, has collected tabular information showing the average weight of peas in their pods. The lightest peas were always found near the ends of the pod. The average weight of a pea was greater the larger the number of peas in the pod, so that the largest pods contained the heaviest peas. The weight of the peas next the point of the pod increased with the increased number of peas in the pod. With the exception of the first and last peas there was but a very small difference in the weight of the peas in the same pod.

Irritability of Plants.—At a recent meeting of the Association of German Naturalists and Physicians, an address on this subject was delivered by Professor Pfeffer, who has done much by his own work to elucidate it. An abstract of the address is given in *Nature*, London, April 19. Irritability is not, as most persons suppose, a rare and curious phenomenon of the plant world—it is a universal property of plants. The sensitiveness of mimosa, the curling of a tendril when touched, or the curvature of a plant in directions determined by light and gravitation are merely particular instances, and there are thousands of less obvious ones—for instance, the extraordinary directive influence of malic acid upon ferns or of potash-salts on bacteria. If man could have viewed the plant-world from childhood through a microscope, says Pfeffer, he would never have inherited the belief that irritability is chiefly a property of animal organisms. He would have had constantly before him the innumerable host of the free-swimming plants and other low organisms; and the hurrying bacterium turning and rushing on its food would have been as familiar as the beast of prey springing on its victim. The one thing common to all these reactions is that each is a phenomenon of release—a trigger-action; that is, the stimulus acts only to release energy stored in the organism, just as a touch of the finger on the trigger of a gun may explode the powder. To produce a stimulus reaction, a change in external or internal conditions is necessary; thus, the sensitive plant does not react to steady pressure, but to a change in pressure. In the same way, it is rather the change from cold to heat than the heat itself that causes a plant to start growing, the action being comparable to the regulation of certain machines by the heat-expansion of a metal rod. Different stimuli seem not to produce the same effect in a given cell; that is, a plant-cell does not react like the human eye, for instance, in which the most varied stimuli produce only one effect—that of light. Thus the development of distinct sense-organs, such as are found in the higher animals, is not characteristic of plants, any more than it is of lower animals. Plants are equal to animals in variety of sensibilities and have the advantage in delicacy of perception. Bacteria are attracted by a billionth of a milligram of meat-extract—a quantity which we can not only not weigh, but of which we can form no conception.

The Statue of Liberty.—The Americans are beginning to find, says *Cosmos*, Paris, April, that France has made them a burdensome gift in sending Bartholdi's famous statue of Liberty. The Lighthouse Commission recently addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury a protest against spending \$10,000 annually on the lighting of the statue, which is useless from a practical standpoint. The statue in fact shows that it is nothing but a vulgar "article de Paris." Investigators claim that there are already alarming signs of dissolution in the statue. The thin leaves of copper of which it is made are oxidizing gradually, and soon there will be no need of artificial light to illuminate it. It is believed that with all care it can last but ten or fifteen years longer. This, from a French scientific paper, is decidedly interesting. We have had something of this in the daily Press, but the startling conclusion is new to us.

Chemistry and Medicine.—In the course of a very interesting address delivered to the recent Medical Congress at Rome by Prof. B. J. Stokvis of the University of Amsterdam, and reported in *The*

Lancet, London, April 15, he notes that the first light that we have received on the hitherto mysterious relations between chemical and vital phenomena has come from the chemical and not from the physiological side. Some of these mysteries are, for instance, the action of infinitesimal quantities of certain substances which pass through the organism without causing in it the least change, but which provoke such disordered chemical actions as to occasion death; the apparent ability of different parts of the organism to distinguish one substance from another; the fact that insoluble substances like arsenic and hashish manifest curative and poisonous action. The labors of Van t'Hoff and his co-workers have made it clear that the neutral solution of a salt in water, for instance, is not the inert substance it seems to be, but that it has the same kinetic power as if the molecules of the dissolved substance were present in a gaseous state. This conception is of the highest value in biology. It follows from it that the chemical actions that accompany vital phenomena become stimulated, troubled, or altogether upset when we introduce into the system a solution of some complicated substance, whose molecular forces become added to those of the cellular system. In fact, phenomena similar to those we have been accustomed to regard as vital take place sometimes in chemical solutions, as when chlorid of potassium, added to chlorate of potassium, is able by its mere presence, without undergoing chemical change, to determine the formation of ozone, when the mixture is heated, though this chlorid of potassium possesses the power of destroying the ozone when formed. These phenomena are precisely those called excitement and paralysis in the living organism.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The plant *drosera* (the sundew), whose insect-catching proclivities have been celebrated by Darwin and others, can capture even small butterflies. Professor Trail, a Scotch naturalist, lately observed nearly a dozen butterflies within an area of a few square rods, all firmly held by the viscid secretion of the plant.

PHOTOGRAPHY has been applied to the study of the human skin by Dr. Schiff of Vienna. A bright light is projected on the part of the skin to be examined, and by direct exposure, many small details of the skin, including markings not usually discernible, are photographed. The enlarged positives show these details with great clearness.

A HOSPITAL-CAR, said to be the first of its kind in the world, has been put into service by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and stationed at Mauch Chunk. The car is divided into two compartments, both fitted up for hospital-use. There are cots for the patients, seats, a good supply of medicines and other necessary articles for the care of the injured.

ACCORDING to Lancaster, an American ornithologist, frigate-birds can fly seven days without lighting, and without great fatigue. They eat, and even sleep on the wing, flying seeming almost to be an involuntary action, like breathing. The albatross is nearly as strong, but is commonly obliged to alight after four or five days in the air.

THE French Government is still struggling with the question of proper sewage-disposal for the city of Paris. It is now proposed to purchase large tracts of land in the valley of the Seine, and establish filtration-beds. In any case, it is determined to prevent the continued contamination of the Seine and to abolish the cesspools and various similar abominations which still remain in Paris.

DR. THORNE, of the Local Government Board of England, says that in the Welsh valleys (where the houses are a sort of half "dug-outs" in the hill-side), the people get ordinary sore throats during the cold weather and pass the infection to each other, growing worse and worse, until it culminates in an outbreak of diphtheria. This corresponds with the fact that croup so often runs into epidemic diphtheria. Dr. Thorne infers a progressive increase by successive transmission in the virulence of the organism. It has been likewise found that the microbe that causes pneumonia is one that is generally found in the excretions of ordinary nasal catarrh and also in the mouth; that it lies there dormant for a long time, and, for some reason that we do not know, finally acquires virulent properties and becomes infectious.

SOME striking experiments on the electric discharge through gases were shown by Prof. J. J. Thompson, at a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, London. One of these dealt with a curious reluctance of the discharge to pass from a gas to a metallic electrode, the discharge refusing to pass from point to point of two electrodes, but flowing from the point of one to the base of the other, and thus remaining in the gas as long as possible. The conductivity of gases at a certain degree of rarefaction is greater than that of any metal, but at a higher degree conductivity is diminished, while in a perfect vacuum it is probable that the discharge would not pass at all. When a vacuum bulb was enclosed in a vacuum jacket and the whole placed inside a coil the discharge occurred only in the inner bulb; but upon increasing the density in the annular space the discharge took place there instead. It is clear that the annular space in both cases is permeable by electric force; in other words, that electric currents cross a high vacuum quite freely, though they produce no glow to indicate the fact.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE restoration of the Jews to the Holy Land was regarded, only a few years ago, as the idle dream of a few Christian enthusiasts. It would now appear to be merely a question of time. The London *Times* published a letter from Bishop Blythe of Jerusalem, in which he states that about one hundred thousand Jews have entered Palestine within the last seven years, and that no one can possibly forecast the next seven years of Jewish immigration. The London *Spectator* remarks that already the railways are opening up the country between the coast and Jerusalem and Damascus, and, if there should be a Hebrew immigration on a large scale, Syria may once more become one of the most important places in the East.

Dr. Vaughan, the Master of the Temple and Dean of Llandaff, has been stricken with paralysis, and although his life may be spared for some time, his eloquent voice as the preacher of the Temple has been silenced. He has been a prominent and distinguished figure in the Church of England for the past fifty years, and has exercised a high spiritual influence among the cultured classes of the English-speaking world.

The Irish Church laments the loss of its most learned prelate, Dr. Charles Parsons, Bishop of Meath. He was an avowed Broad Churchman, but at the same time the most protesting of Protestants. His sermons on the Origin of Christianity, preached before the Universities of Oxford and Dublin, were his last published works.

The Rev. Rabbi Silverman, of the Temple Emanu-El, New York, is reported by *The Christian Advocate* to have said that he had one special request to present to Christian people, namely, that they would refrain from asserting that the Jews crucified Jesus of Nazareth. It was the Romans and not the Jews who crucified the great Nazarene teacher. *The Advocate* replies that it cannot comply with the Rabbi's request, for although it was, in a certain sense, the Romans who surrendered Jesus for crucifixion, it was the Jews who demanded that He should be put to death, and rejoiced in the deed.

THE CHRISTIAN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

THE National Reform Association, Pittsburg, issues a monthly periodical devoted to the movement to bring about the insertion of a clause in the Constitution of the United States acknowledging the existence of God and the claims of the Christian religion. The following are the arguments brought forward in support of the proposed change:

"The Nation as a moral agent under the moral law of God Himself, and under the relationship of Christ, owes it to 'Him whom God hath highly exalted to be a Prince and a Saviour,' to acknowledge Him as its King and Lord.

"Such an acknowledgment in our fundamental law would be in harmony with the best precedents in our nation's history, from the words, 'In the Name of God, Amen,' in the Mayflower Compact, to the famous Resolution of the United States Senate on March 3, 1863, and the decision of the United States Supreme Court of 1891 declaring that 'this is a Christian nation.'

"The Christian Amendment of our National Constitution would be the carrying out of the soundest principles of constitutional law, which require that what is essential in a nation's providential and unwritten constitution should be formulated and expressed in the written instrument. It is an anomaly in constitutional jurisprudence as well as in plain Christian duty for a Christian nation to have a non-Christian Constitution. Foreigners, and especially those who come to this country as enemies of Christian institutions, judge our Nation's character, not by what the Supreme Court has said, and not by what Christian journals and men and women say, but by the Constitution itself. And they are not slow to interpret that instrument as affording no basis for Christian institutions of government. They demand, therefore, that the whole administration of the Government shall be as destitute of all acknowledgment of God and Christ and the Bible as is the Constitution itself. Thus, the educating influence of the Constitution is adverse to our Christian institutions.

"The only sure safeguard against union of Church and State is for the Nation to acknowledge its own relations to God and Christ and the Divine Law. A nation must have to do with religion. Even heathen philosophers saw this. If it does not acknowledge its own relations to God for itself, it will seek to go to God

through some ecclesiastical power or body, and thus will come the dangerous union of Church and State. Let the Nation acknowledge God for itself. It is impossible for the Nation to be neutral on the great questions of its relations to God and His law. It must be for Christ or against Him. It cannot evade the issue. It must define crime. It must decide as to the Sabbath. It must determine what the relation of its system of education shall be toward the moral laws of the religion of Christ."

FRA PAOLO SARPI: THE GREATEST OF THE VENETIANS.

FOR nearly three hundred years the famous decree of the old Venetian Republic, that a monument should be erected to Fra Paolo Sarpi, stood unhonored; but, on the 20th of September, 1892, a statue, erected by Italians and foreigners, was unveiled in Venice. At the unveiling of the statue, Senator Minich said: "A half-century ago, Pope Gregory XVI. maligned the honored name of Sarpi, and prayed that his memory might perish forever; but to this evil augury we answer with this monument. Fra Paolo Sarpi has for Venetians a double value: an actual one, measurable by what he personally thought, wrought, and suffered; a symbolic one because he incarnated the spirit of a great people and Government devoted to the Gospel of Christ but not subservient to the ambition of the



FRA PAOLO SARPI.

vicars of Christ. He fondly dreamed for the Catholic Church such a reform in government, in end and object, in manners and customs, as would lead it back to the spiritual purity of its origin. A love of truth is what characterized him in every department of action. As State Counsellor, he broke down juridical sophisms; as a Christian, he condemned the dissimulations of hypocrisy; as a Scientist, he scrutinized with a fearless eye all the aspects of truth; as an Historian, he laid bare the human motives that cloaked themselves with religious pretensions; as a Writer, he disdained every artifice, and used his words as a chisel that cuts, and not as a flower that decorates."

The Rev. Alexander Robertson, author of "Count Campello, and Catholic Reform in Italy," and a resident of Venice, has just issued, through Mr. Whittaker of New York, a most interesting story of Fra Sarpi's life-work, which, in consequence of the erection of the statue in Venice, and the contemplated publication of Sarpi's History of the Council of Trent, will be read with more than ordinary attention.



Paolo Sarpi was born in Venice in 1552, and died in his native city at the age of seventy-one. As scholar, scientist, philosopher, statesman, and theological counsellor, he is held to be the greatest of the great Venetians. Mr. Robinson says: "The religion and patriotism that had illuminated every action of his life shone forth at his death. His failing thoughts, lingering around his well-loved Venice, gave themselves utterance in the half-formed prayer, 'Esto perpetua'—'may it last for ever.'"—Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RELIGION.

CANON SCOTT-HOLLAND, the popular preacher at St. Paul's, contributes to *Goodwill*, London, a sketch of the retiring Prime Minister of England, in which he says: William Ewart Gladstone is the last of the "old men," the last of the earlier generation, of the great heroic breed. Carlyle, Browning, Tennyson, have passed away; and now the only survivor is preparing to depart. "There were giants in those days." They were cast in a large mould. We feel very small now. And the new names do not ring in our ears with trumpet-tones, nor carry with them grand histories. The old order passes, it is drawing to a close; we feel chilly, and forlorn, and deserted.

The old man goes. And yet, if we were to sum up, in one word, the full impression of Mr. Gladstone's character and presence, it would not be his age that we should speak of. Rather, we should say that he carries with him, in spite of his years, the fresh simplicity of a child. He wins us still, as a child wins us, by his guilelessness.

Never was any child more transparently open to all the influences that cross his path. Intellectually, no doubt, he is subtle and skilful in logical refinements, and wonderful in parrying inconvenient inquiries.

But in moral character, every mood and impression is visible. His face, in its quick changes, tells the whole story; he suspects nobody, conceals nothing; he shows you the whole man in plain daylight. He does not seem to know what guile is. And, again, his total unworldliness is the temper of a child. "The world" has singularly failed to touch him. All his judgments on men are perfectly simple, spontaneous, plain. Out they come, without a suspicion of being colored by after-thoughts. They are quite fresh and untainted, and free from every hint of self-consciousness.

Perhaps it is the child, too, in him, which gives him his amazing power of giving himself up wholly to one thing at a time. He is absorbed; for the moment you would think that there was nothing else in the world that he had ever cared for or thought about, except just that one thing that happens to engage his attention. So a child, in its simple-heartedness, can give itself over to a single interest.

Certainly it is the child in him which throws itself, with such complete enjoyment, into the simplest home pleasures.

Anything will satisfy him; he asks for nothing but the plainest bill of fare. A walk, a picnic, a family expedition, these are real events into which he puts all his heart. All the little domestic fun that grows out of such things is thoroughly in his vein.

And his seriousness, his earnestness, have they not in them the note of the child—the child, overwhelmed with the solemnity of things, with the awful wonder of the world, with the tremendous importance of what is said and done? It is in a child's eyes that one often sees the strange and serious awe which is so characteristic of this old man's face.

And his religion—so deep, so pervading, so obvious, so instinctive in him—seems to go back, far behind all the man's questions and perplexities. It is utterly undisturbed. It springs out of the natural convictions of the heart, with that simplicity and directness which belong to those who have never traveled far from God.

It is not the religiousness to which a man has fought his way by desperate struggles; but rather the religiousness which would be our natural habit, if only we had kept our first freshness.

An old, old man, with a child's heart—that is what he is; and for this, all England, of whatever party, will say, "God bless him."—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CONVENT-SCHOOLS.

THE Editor of *The Month*, London, has an article entitled "What About Our Convent-Schools?" He says: Much has been heard lately concerning the education which girls receive in convent-schools, and, whether fairly or not, these have been unfavorably contrasted with similar Protestant establishments. Without seeking to probe how far the dissatisfaction extends, whether the opinions expressed are those of Catholic parents in

general or are merely peculiar to a few individuals, we grant at once that between the education of a High School young lady and that of a Convent girl there is a difference. But this admission does not of necessity disparage the work of the nuns; and with regard to purely intellectual achievements, the difference seems to be superficial rather than real. Parents presumably choose a school after careful consideration of all the advantages it has to offer; and without asserting that convent-schools have not their attendant disadvantages and faults, yet these must be taken as being less than the benefits reaped, otherwise a large majority of Catholics having girls to educate deliberately choose places and persons unfitted to the work. How else can we explain the fact that convents are preferred to Catholic High-Schools under *lay* management? For assuredly no one will say that there are not plenty of Catholic ladies quite competent to carry on the educational work of Secondary Schools.

The head and front of the nuns' offense seems to lie in the fact that they are (or are presumed to be) non-progressive, that they cling to traditional methods, and are in fact not "up to date."

But before contrasting their work with that of our Protestant neighbors, it is well to remember what the *Religieuse* to whom Catholic parents commit their children are expected to do. First, whatever be their secondary aim, they carry on the same religious teaching that was given in older institutions: their main endeavor is to form good Catholic women, strong in faith, faithful in virtue. Their ideal is a Catholic lady formed after the model and imitating the virtues of our dear Mother Mary. And if the realization is sometimes less adequate than we could desire, it is scarcely the fault of the good nuns. But parents expect religious training as a matter of course, and, perhaps, seldom realize how much time and pains and patience is spent before an unruly and passionate girl can be subdued and trained.

But the sphere of woman has *grown* rather than totally changed, and consequently more is demanded of the later-day *Religieuse* before she can claim to have completed her work. The old duties remain, but new ones have been added, and nuns are expected to prepare their pupils for contingencies which rarely occurred in the past. It is no longer extraordinary to find that gentlewomen must leave the sacred cloister of home to go forth into the world to do battle for themselves. Everywhere woman is taking her share in life's burdens; and, alas! who is there that has not seen cases in which she has even more than her share? How many are the young girls, carefully if not delicately reared, who, feeble in health but strong in courage, take the place of the bread-winner, striving, God only knows how hard, to provide for a helpless family or an invalid mother? If such as these demand a higher education, it may not be easily put aside—it cannot, in fact, for it is the outcome of an ever-present need.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE OLD-CATHOLIC MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER, Boston, says: Mgr.

Satolli has spent no little time in trying to heal the divisions existing in the Catholic Church in this country. Some of these divisions and ruptures have been personal ones, others have grown out of different interpretations of the policy and position of that Church. It is part of his desire, also, to effect a reconciliation with the members of the Old Catholic Church in this country; and it is said that Archbishop Vilatte has placed himself in communication with the Papal Delegate. Vilatte has not been a very fortunate representative of the Old Catholic cause in this country, and it probably would not lose much if he should abandon it. But it is more than probable that Father Knowles, of Worcester, will seek consecration from some representative of the Old Catholic Church or from one of the historic Eastern Catholic churches. Father Knowles was raised a Protestant, but became a Roman Catholic at sixteen. He afterward received holy orders from Archbishop Vilatte, and has since been practically identified with the Old Catholic body in this country, which stands arrayed against the Roman Church. The Old Catholic Church, which is sympathetically related to the Greek, the Armenian, the Syrian, and the Coptic Churches, has accepted no dogmas since those of the

Nicene Council, A.D. 787. Later Councils convened by the Pope of Rome they do not recognize as authoritative, because they included only a portion of the Church. They reject Papal Infallibility, and they simply regard the Pope of Rome as one of a number of bishops or patriarchs. The spirit of the Old Catholic Church is much more democratic in government than that of the Roman. While in sacraments and in liturgy they are much the same, there are some differences in doctrine and practice. Father Knowles is a man of culture, refinement, character, and wealth, and, if elevated to the Archiepiscopacy, would undoubtedly give character and impetus to the Old Catholic cause in this country.

The Independent, New York, says: The course of Archbishop Vilatte, who went to Ceylon for consecration, seems to be pretty nearly run. His half-dozen priests have all left him, unless it be the last one, a nurseryman, whom he ordained a few weeks ago and who knows no Latin. There has been something very farcical in the whole movement, and nothing more amusing than the Kolasinski sky-rocket. It will be remembered that this Polish priest of Detroit, with his great congregation, went over to the Archbishop for about a month and then went back to the Roman Church. The Eastern representative of this old Catholic Church was Father Knowles, of Worcester, Mass., who withdrew within a year after Vilatte's return from Colombo. It has been reported that he was seeking reconciliation with the Roman Church. But there is a contradictory report that he may be consecrated as bishop by an Armenian or Jacobite Syrian Patriarch in the East. Perhaps this report grows out of the fact that Father Knowles has been very much interested in the large Armenian colony in Worcester.

THEOSOPHY.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT having lately returned from India was interviewed in London by a correspondent of *The Christian World*. Mrs. Besant, after a five months' lecturing-tour in India, is once more at the headquarters of the Theosophical Society in London. The interviewer found her dressed in the costume of a high-caste Hindu lady.

"May I ask," said the interviewer, "if the Hindus are Theosophists?"

"Some of them are, of course, and speaking broadly Hinduism and Theosophy have much in common. Theosophy has its root in India. Hinduism is the best and completest exoteric presentment of Theosophy."

"Then is it true that you have become a Hindu?"

"I was a Hindu before I went to India; there is no change. I had studied the ancient Hindu sacred books under Madame Blavatsky, and had learned to see their inner meaning by her teachings, and that of others. Since Hinduism may be regarded as a partial presentment of Theosophy, as in fact, in its ancient and pure form, the exoteric religion which first gave to our race in symbolic form Theosophical religious truths, I call myself a Hindu in religion, and have a profound sympathy with those who hold that ancient faith."

"They say, Mrs. Besant, that during the great festival at Allahabad you bathed every day in the Ganges, and thus identified yourself with the faith."

Mrs. Besant smiled. "It is a sheer invention, set rolling by a hostile Anglo-Indian paper, which was unfortunately copied into *The Theosophist*. The only grain of truth in the statement is that I went to see the pilgrims bathing in the river, and stood a long time watching them."

"Do I ask too much when I want you to explain what Theosophy really is?"

"Not at all. Theosophy is the underlying truth of all religions; it is a mass of teachings, religious, philosophical, and scientific. It deals with the nature of the universe and the nature of man."

"Does it differ much from Christianity?"

"The teaching of Jesus is purely Theosophical; but remember, the dogmas of Christianity do not come under this head."

"I understand you gave a large number of lectures to thoughtful Hindus. What was your object in doing so?"

"Though India is degraded to-day, she stands for the spiritual side of humanity. The Hindu is essentially religious. Even

when there is little spirituality, even when he performs rites whose spiritual meaning he has forgotten, the mould remains, the shell is there. It was part of my mission to pour life into that mould, to show Hindus that Theosophical teaching is identical with their own Scriptures, and tends to make them more intelligible to the ordinary reader."

"And what effect will this teaching have upon Indian development?"

"We hope for a great revival of Hinduism, a strengthening of the spiritual side which must help to build up India, and oppose the tendency to disintegration. We desire to turn the face of Indians to India, and not to the West; to persuade them to study their own literature, not to forsake their own customs and way of looking at things."

"Then you oppose Western civilization in the East?"

"To a considerable extent Western influence is injurious, religiously and socially. It tends to divide classes, to encourage luxury, to accentuate the extremes of wealth and poverty, to exalt wealth as the great criterion of a man's standing. The Indian way of living is extremely simple; simplicity of life is threatened by the introduction of Western ideas."

"You said a moment ago that you had much sympathy with the Indians. How do you account for this?"

Mrs. Besant paused. "Yes, I felt in complete *rapprochement* with the Hindus. The real reason is that my past incarnations have been in the East."

"As a Theosophist, you must be a vegetarian?"

"Not necessarily. I am one, for, if we want to use the body for special purposes, we must attune it to receive subtler vibrations. Sometimes, when the body is diseased, it is abnormally sensitive, especially if the affection be neurotic. Now we desire that sensitiveness accompanied by health. In other words, the body must be the servant, not the master."—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Universalism a Progressive Faith.—Under this title Mr. A. N. Alcott, in *The New World*, Boston, treats of the growth of "Universalism" as a school of religious thought. He says: The Universalist Church in the United States has 724 ministers, and 44,521 members. It holds \$8,705,918 of church and \$3,603,055 of school and college property. Its first appearance was in New England somewhat more than one hundred years ago; and it was in 1803, at Winchester, New Hampshire, that the three articles of its creed were formulated:

ARTICLE I. We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest, and final destination of mankind.

ARTICLE II. We believe that there is one God whose nature is love; revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

ARTICLE III. We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected; and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order and practice good works; for these things are good and profitable unto men.

The First Article affirms that the Bible "contains" certain revealed doctrines. No attempt is made to describe the extent of



ANNIE BESANT.

the revelation that is made there. There may be less or more of it. Nor is it asserted that the whole Bible, in all its parts and features, in its geological, astronomical, cosmical, philosophical or metaphysical ideas, is a revelation. There is simply a revelation on those pages of God's character and of man's duty, interest and final destiny.

The Second Article is to be taken, it is important to note, not in a Trinitarian, but in a Unitarian sense.

The Third Article contains the doctrine of salvation by character, and by character alone. Hence, the emphasis of preaching and teaching in our denomination falls on ethics, rather than on theological doctrine. With us, it is not speculative belief that saves, but moral and spiritual life, made noble and pure. We are not tied up to only one interpretation of the word "restore." No doubt with our fathers it implied an original fall of our race; but we can use it of a restoration to uprightness and duty from individual sins and lapses. Our working-principles made our creed and left their impress on it: they have been the warp into which has been woven the woof of all our doctrinal history; tradition has always been but temporary coloring.

From this analysis of the written creed, it must be very manifest what the essential attitude of the Universalist denomination is toward the liberal tendencies of the time. It is an attitude of organic hospitality; but at the same time an attitude of keen examination and cautious critical testing of all that offers itself in the name of truth.

Harvard and Christianity.—In a notice of President Eliot's twenty-five years' service at Harvard, in this month's *Forum*, Mr. Charles T. Thwing remarks:

American colleges represent three types of religion. One type is denominationalism,—a college founded by a Church and the servant of the Church. Such was the original Harvard. One type is a broad-church Christianity such as I interpret Williams and Dartmouth to represent; and one type is a Christianity such as I understand the ordinary State university to embody. Much might be said in favor of denominationalism during certain periods of the development of any people. Less, very much less, might be said in favor of it as it now exists in certain parts of this country. From this ecclesiastical stage Harvard long ago emerged. Of the other types, which does or should the Harvard of to-day represent? On the revised seal of the College, does the "Veritas" printed on the three books lying open on the shield find its full and large expression in the "Christo et Ecclesiæ" set around the shield? Or does the divided "Veritas" keep itself in the books and on the shield wholly apart from the "Christo et Ecclesiæ," which words touch neither shield nor book? Does Truth find its full and most definite consummation in Christ and the Church, or do Christ and the Church represent the extreme horizon, remote from the central sun of Truth? These two interpretations of the Harvard seal represent without doubt two large classes of the lovers and admirers of the present administration of the University. The evidence which President Eliot offers leads to the belief that he would prefer that Harvard should stand for that type of Christianity which the State university stands for. Neither can there be any doubt which type of Christianity such a son of Harvard as Phillips Brooks would wish all Harvard graduates to believe in.

The one great need of the intellectual, ethical, and religious education which Harvard University gives is the one great need of modern life—the need of a more vital spiritual impulse and inspiration. The type of Christianity which prevails in the University would be improved, not by being made less broad, but by being touched by an ethical and religious enthusiasm. A vigorous enthusiasm for a broad-church Christianity would do more for the University, and, through the University, for humanity, than all else. What Harvard needs is less religious atmosphere; but it does need a great wind of vital Christianity—a great wind of vital Christianity which Phillips Brooks was; one which shall search out all the intellectual, and ethical, and spiritual recesses of each student's being.

A Chinaman's Opinion of Revealed Religion.—A Chinese mandarin in London being asked by Dr. Leitner whether he considered

the "Texts of Taoism" important, replied: "Not important, only religious," and when further pressed to explain why, if unimportant, they had been translated, he explained: "Because the missionaries must have some religion *from which* to convert the Chinese." Dr. Leitner adds to this: "The objection therefore of China to Christianity is not that it is a hostile faith, but that it is a faith at all in what it considers to be the unknowable. . . . If therefore the followers of Christ had mainly emphasized His moral teaching, the Chinese would gladly have placed Him alongside of Confucius and Buddha, leaving it to the masses to make a Deity of Him as in the case of Buddha; but when our missionaries put forward the new system as one of belief rather than practice, they invited the superciliousness of the philosopher and the indignation of the officials against foreign intruders in the peaceful flow of Chinese life."—*Imperial Asiatic Quarterly Review*, London, January.

NOTES.

THE REV. THOMAS HILL has been elected Chairman of the London Board of Congregational Ministers, in succession to the Rev. William Donling. Mr. Hill, who completed his fifty-sixth year in the public ministry, is the oldest Congregational pastor in London, having ministered at North Finchley for thirty years.

GENERAL BOOTH, of the Salvation Army, announces his purpose of making a campaign of four months' duration in the United States and Canada next Fall, and he wants his army to raise a fund of \$250,000 this year to celebrate his "fiftieth year of Christian life," and proposes that an international jubilee congress be held in London next July.

THE REV. JAMES CONWAY, S.J., in *The American Catholic Quarterly Review*, April, characterizes the recent Encyclical, *Providentissimus Deus*, on the *Study of the Scriptures* as "teeming with practical wisdom of the most far-reaching character, and shedding copious light on the most important questions underlying our faith and the entire structure of our religion. And from this point of view, we do not hesitate to pronounce it the most important document issued by our glorious Pontiff, Leo XIII."

THE difficulty of the multiplication of small places of worship beyond the needs of the population is being felt in England, and formed one of the subjects for discussion at the recent Free Church Congress at Leeds. An instance was cited of a village in Wales, with a population of 2,500, where there were thirteen churches. There was an urgent appeal for the amalgamation of these where the main doctrines and methods are substantially alike, and for the discouragement of additions wherever the existing places are adequate for all who can at one time attend.

THE REV. M. J. SAVAGE, writing in *The Arena*, May, sums up "The Religion of Lowell's Poems" in this wise: "He [Lowell] was no theologian. The warp and woof of his religion were honor, truth, and the service of God through the service of man. He did not believe in evil, in the ordinary theological sense. His great belief was that God is the Father of all men. He trusted in the eternal triumph of truth, even through and over death itself. He had firm confidence in God, a trust in man, and a belief that the Divine is to be found ever and always in the natural and the human."

THE REV. R. GROSSMAN, in *The Menorah Monthly*, May, answering the question, "Why Are You a Jew?" draws this contrast between Christianity and Judaism: "Christianity has only recently celebrated its day of mourning for the death of its Messiah, who brought the doom of perdition to the millions. Judaism brings the message of redemption to a world, a redemption to be gained, not through the blood of one of our own flesh and kin, but through the purging fire of justice. In the catalogue of saints, Christianity has room for none else but those who bow before the cross. In the pantheon of immortality, Judaism places in a niche of honor a heathen Job, a Balaam, an Aristotle, a Confucius, a Jesus, a Mahommed by the side of an Abraham, a Moses, an Isaiah, a Maimonides, a Mendelssohn, a Montefiore."

APPROPOS of the Disestablishment of the Welsh Church, *The Church Review*, London, says: "The Church in the Principality of Wales, though outnumbered by those who do not belong to her, is not in the hopeless minority in which the Church of Ireland was; on the contrary, she is larger than any one of the sects around her. She is a live Church, and she only asks to be let alone to do her work without hindrance. The godly Nonconformists in Wales who desire to see her disestablished are comparatively few, and there is no doubt that if she were robbed of every halfpenny she possesses, she would soon, like the Irish Church, be as flourishing in a pecuniary sense as ever. But robbing the Church of her inherited property is a crime, and, as such, it would be punished by Almighty God, as He is now punishing Ireland for secularizing that which was given to her for sacred purposes."

CYCLING for clergymen is fearlessly advocated by the Rev. Canon Fleming, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and Editor of *The Religious Review of Reviews*. He quotes several instances where clergymen who, as the pastors of large and poor parishes, have been able to visit the sick and dying with a regularity and promptness which would have been impossible without the use of a bicycle. He says an increasing number of clergy in London are taking to this form of exercise and find it most useful in their daily ministrations.

PROF. W. MÜLLER, the professor of Old Testament Literature in the Reformed Episcopal Seminary, Philadelphia, contributes a thoughtful paper to *The New York Independent* on "Egyptology and the Bible," in which he incidentally says it is a great mistake to expect Egyptological help only for the Biblical passages treating on Egypt, for Egyptian monuments throw such a light upon early Palestine itself as no other science can afford, as Palestine was subject to Pharaonic rule for nearly six centuries.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

IN our last issue we referred to the endeavors of some of the most powerful European potentates in the interest of peace, and presented opinions showing that, if not a general disarmament, at least a partial lightening of the military burdens of Europe is in contemplation. The subject has been discussed in English and German publications, but the most extraordinary evidence of the general desire for peace comes now from France. The Paris Press, which is noted for its tendency to keep alive the idea of a war of revenge, has become remarkably moderate in its tone. *L'Eclair*, Paris, one of the most widely circulated French morning papers, publishes some interviews with prominent men on this subject.

Emile Zola said: "That it is advisable to cease with those continual armaments goes without saying. But can France take the initiative in this? I am no diplomatist, and cannot express more than a vague opinion on the subject; but I believe that the chances for a war are getting less and less. When I wrote 'La Débâcle' I was far more pessimistic. I believe, to-day, that every year increases the chances of a lasting peace. The rulers feel their responsibility more, and no one dares to take the initiative for war."

The Academician Passy, the French champion of the International Peace League, expresses himself as follows: "It is now twenty-three years ago since I and some of my colleagues, such as M. le Baron de Coursel, M. Arthur Desjardins, Jacques Dumas, Yves Guyot Vacquerie, Thibaudière, and others began the good fight for the establishment of international courts of arbitration. To-day there are many persons who share our views. In the near future the Governments will perhaps be brought to accept these principles, and then the disarmament will follow as a matter of course."

General Jung, one of the most determined advocates of a war against Germany, says: "I am not astonished to see that nowadays the chances of a lasting peace are discussed everywhere. We live in a time when nothing should be a surprise to us; we must even expect to find such hypotheses ventilated in the parliaments."

A Senator, who does not wish to have his name published, says: "Disarmament! That means to give up long-entertained hopes and to efface the past. Does public opinion wish for this in France? No! The present generation will not disarm. Perhaps the people of the future will learn to forget. If only Alsace-Lorraine were not. But it cannot be denied that all Europe wishes for peace."

The Matin, Paris, gives the following opinion of a Russian diplomatist: "You French are jealous and petulant. It is not enough that Russia smiles upon you; you insist that she should scowl at Germany. But you ask too much. What the Czar wants is peace; and by peace he means being on good terms with the whole world. He will not pay for the friendship of France such a price as the enmity of Germany; nor will he court Germany at the cost of a quarrel with France. The commercial relations between the Powers should be as endurable as possible, and should not entail useless sacrifices upon any one of them. That is why a Treaty has been signed between Germany and Russia, and another Treaty will be signed between Russia and Austria. Russia will never quarrel with Germany merely to please you."

The Kölnische Zeitung, Cologne, believes that the increase of the German army has opened the eyes of the French Nation to the fact that it is impossible to raise as great a number of men from a population of thirty-seven millions as from a people numbering fifty millions. Besides, the works for the Exhibition of 1900 will soon be begun, and France, or rather Paris, may fear that Germany might interfere with it. By that time, Alsace-Lorraine will have been forgotten. Thirty years is a long time.

The Morning Post, London, fears that Russia is the greatest obstacle in the way of disarmament; because to render possible a reduction of the public burdens, all the military nations must be induced to agree upon some period of one year or eighteen months, and give each other mutual guarantees of good faith in carrying out the arrangement. It is evident that, in case of war,

a nation which could produce a million of men with two years' experience under the colors, would have an enormous advantage over any opponent whose armies had only one year's training; but with the existing facilities of international communication such a system, limiting conscription to one year's service, might be safely worked through nearly all the European States except Russia. In that vast Empire, it would be quite possible to train great armies in Siberia or other remote provinces without the knowledge of Western Europe, without any distinct responsibility on the Central Government. There is very good reason to believe that were Russia outside the problem, even now Europe, notwithstanding the old animosities between France and Germany, might secure some international limitation on the tax of time and money which conscription involves; but as long as this great Empire remains so much of a doubtful quantity in the European polity it is impossible to ask other States to relax in their precautions against aggression.

An Apology for Militarism.

The leading Austrian journal, *Pester Lloyd*, has published a series of articles in defense of the military policy of the European governments. It begins by inquiring what would be the condition of the Europe of to-day without its great armies, and what would be the position of justice, freedom, and progress. There is, it says, a hatred of things as they are in millions of souls all over the world, and if it were not for militarism that hatred would seize the weapons of destruction and lay the existing order of society in ruins, together with all the gains of thousands of years of progress. Nihilism, Social Revolution, Anarchism, and Fenianism are but the changing phenomena of one disease of our time—namely, the blind resistance of huge masses to civilization. Without its enormous armies, Europe would fall a helpless prey to this revolutionary impulse. Dynamite would be the dictator of the world. The bombs are silent only so long as they fear the repeating-rifle. It is the merest illusion, the writer says, to fancy that we are enjoying a state of peace. Certainly, international peace has not been disturbed for fifteen years past, and, notwithstanding the Franco-Russian fraternization, it will hardly run much risk in the future. That *rapprochement* is said to have had a peaceful object; but, while it may tend to maintain international tranquillity, it is impossible to overlook the strong popular movement against autocracy in Russia and the change of feeling manifested in France through the revival of the Napoleonic legend. The diplomatic *rapprochement* tends to disturb the idea of autocratic rule in Russia and that of Republicanism in France. In those fifteen years of international peace, most European States have had to conduct a war against subversive tendencies within their own dominions, in which no decisive engagement has yet taken place. The strategic movement of the revolution would, however, have forced the various Governments to increase their defensive resources, even if those armaments were not required by considerations of foreign policy. The writer concludes by stating that disarmament is an object which should be striven for to the utmost; but it can hardly be attained before the revolution has destroyed itself by its own excesses.—
Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SHOULD ENGLAND RETAIN HER COLONIES?

THE controversy on this question takes up no little space in the English papers. On the one side there are those who refuse to believe that England can ever be forced to relax her hold upon any of her Colonies, and they advocate the annexation of every available bit of ground which is not already in the possession of some other Power. On the other side, there are those who believe that Great Britain is weakened rather than strengthened by the extent of her possessions, and they point out that the protection given to the Colonies is already inadequate.

Sir John Colomb, in a letter to *The Times*, London, advocates a continuance of British protection to the Colonies. He thinks that, if the Colonies were suddenly to "cut the painter," Canada would in a very few years be annexed to the United States. The Australian Colonies would be exposed to constant insults from the various European Powers, great and small.

The Westminster Gazette, London, thinks that America would have to renounce all her principles of policy before she

attempts to annex a nation of five million souls against its will. But if she were so inclined, it is doubtful whether England would or could protect Canada. England could only assist Canada in getting honorable terms. As for Australia, she could hardly have fared worse during the last fifteen years if she had been unprotected. She has been compelled to tolerate French convicts in New Caledonia; she has been invited to give up the New Hebrides as a partial compensation to France for the French claims in Newfoundland; and she has had to give up a third of New Guinea to Germany. England owes it to America that Samoa is not German. The other day the leading Colonies united in asking the British Government to obtain reparation for a high-handed act of injustice which the Government of the Netherlands had perpetrated on a Sydney skipper. Reparation has been refused, and all that can be said is that Great Britain did not acquiesce in the refusal.

The Home News, London, one of the leading papers read in the Colonies, says: "A very imperfect but a somewhat plausible view—a view that would doubtless be taken by *The Sydney Bulletin* and the school it represents—is this: namely, that in the case of a war, Australia would enjoy all the advantages of neutrality, ships would put into her ports to refit or to take shelter. Leaving out the question of trade, while the Colonies get England's protection, it cannot be denied they are exposed to the hatred of England's enemies, and may at any moment be suffering the inconveniences of a blockade for a quarrel in which they have no real concern."

The shipping-case referred to in *The Westminster Gazette*, has created much bad feeling in the Australian Colonies. The whaler *Costa Rica Packet*, Captain Carpenter, Sydney, ran into the port of Ternate, Molucca Islands, in search of fresh provisions, and medical assistance for one of the crew. Captain Carpenter got into trouble with the Dutch authorities, and was detained ashore, although the vessel itself was allowed to depart.

"But," says *The Colonies and India*, London, "the captain alone was acquainted with the habitat of the whales, and it was therefore, in his absence from the vessel, useless for the chief officer to continue the voyage. The Netherlands Government have furnished detailed reasons for their decision. These the Foreign Office have referred to the Crown law-officers, who already had had the other papers under their consideration. The decision of the Netherlands Government will not be treated as final by the Foreign Office."

Mr. J. F. Hogan, M.P., in an article in *The Westminster Review*, London, analyzes the evidence adduced before a Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and maintains that the Government of the Hague should be called upon to award full compensation to the captain, owners, and crew of the *Costa Rica Packet*. Mr. Hogan very properly says that this is a fitting opportunity for the Imperial Government to "emphasize the exemplary lesson that every colonial captain flying the British flag in the remotest and least frequented waters of the globe is as fully and absolutely under Imperial protection as if he were navigating the seas surrounding the British Isles."—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PRINCE GUSTAV AND THE STORTHING.

THE Norwegian Storthing, which contains a Radical majority since the elections of 1891, opposes the Stang Ministry in nearly all measures. Norway desires a complete separation from Sweden, and the first move in this direction was a Bill authorizing the appointment of separate Norwegian Consulates abroad. King Oscar refuses to sign this Bill, and the Storthing answered by reducing the Royal appanage 50,000 crowns. The Crown Prince is scarcely less disliked. His appanage of 80,000 crowns has been reduced to 30,000, and the Radicals threaten to withhold even this.

The Dagbladet, Christiania, the organ of the Radicals, finds the motive of the attitude of the Storthing in the Crown Prince's attitude toward Norway. Prince Gustav is reported to have said that "a war between Norway and Sweden would be only a walk-over by the Swedish forces; but we would rather not be compelled to perform this walk-over." Such a rumor should meet with an immediate, energetic official denial, and Mr. Knudsen acted perfectly right when he moved that the yearly grant to the Crown Prince should be withheld until the denial was forthcom-

ing. Norway cannot be expected to contribute toward the income of a Prince who shows such open enmity to her.

The Stockholm correspondent of *The Courier*, Bremen, thinks the Radicals have overreached themselves. Klas Ryberg, the Journalist who first circulated the above-reported saying of the Crown Prince, has come forward and declared that he believes the whole thing to be a canard without the slightest foundation. This must cause the Radicals some embarrassment, which will be increased by the following letter which the Crown Prince sent to Lieutenant-General Naeser:

"Upon my return from abroad I was not a little astonished to learn that a special discussion took place in the Storthing with regard to my appanage, and the primary decision arrived at upon this subject. I think it beneath my dignity and position to enter into any discussion or to publish a denial of the expressions attributed to me. Such an act would be looked upon as a means to secure the appanage, and upon these conditions I will not and cannot accept the grant. Whatever the result may be, my love for Norway and my sentiments toward the Norwegian people remain unchanged. I will thank you to publish this letter."

The Reichsbote, Berlin, says: "There is not a Parliament in Europe where the opposition fights with such sharp measures against the Government as in the Norwegian Storthing. Independent of the fact that the Radical majority in the Storthing would like to get rid of the monarchical form of Government as soon as possible, their hate is specially directed against the King and his son. The positive demand that a Prince should give denial to a newspaper report is undoubtedly without precedent. It is, however, to be hoped that Prince Gustav's dignified answer will silence the mean spirits among the Norwegians."—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE NEW EGYPTIAN CABINET.

RIAZ PASHA, the favorite of the young Khedive of Egypt, has found his position untenable. He has resigned and the whole Cabinet with him. The Khedive consulted with Lord Cromer, and upon his advice intrusted Nubar Pasha with the formation of a new Ministry. As this means a considerable strengthening of England's influence, the matter has created much interest in Europe. The new Ministry is composed as follows:

Nubar Pasha, Minister of Interior and Premier.
Mustapha Fehury Pasha, War.
Fakhry Pasha, Public Works and Education.
Ibrahim Fuad Pasha, Justice.
Makloun Pasha, Finance.
Boutras Pasha, Foreign Affairs.

The two last-mentioned Cabinet Ministers are the only ones who held office also under Riaz Pasha.

The Times, London, says: "The new Premier has a vivid perception of the value of British occupation, and there is reason to believe that recent events have modified his ideas as to the limits which should be observed by English officials in supervising the details of Government. At present, he has no easy path to pursue. He is faced by the necessity of smoothing over and eradicating gradually the memory of the recent friction between Abbas and the Representative of the British Government. Abbas is still smarting under the recollection of the recent humiliation; he must be soothed, and gently taught another and a better way than that which intriguing advisers taught him. Nubar's task will tax all his abilities. The only policy pursued by the late Cabinet was one of underhand hostility to British influence, and its failure was therefore certain."

The Daily Chronicle, London, referring to the retention of Makloun and Boutras Pasha, who are obnoxious to the British, says: "Some minor changes will be necessary in the new Cabinet; but when these have been made, a rather longer career may be predicted to the new Ministry than has been accorded to most of its predecessors. But Nubar Pasha is no longer a young man. A statesman in the East, entering his seventieth year, has no great time to look forward to. But his unrivaled experience of men and affairs ought to enable him to do much yet for Egypt. Neither his intellect nor his integrity should be doubted, and it is a great thing in the East to have both intellect and integrity."

Die Post, Berlin, says: "Egypt is a more important place than Zanzibar, and that she should pass definitely under the authority

of England is a matter which greatly concerns certain Powers. The main question is whether France will rest satisfied with the rôle of an inactive spectator. France has lately scored a triumph in Siam. But Egypt is very different from Siam. If the English get final possession of Egypt, they will not begrudge the French anything in Siam, for they will then have the route to Asia. It must appear very doubtful whether even a threatening attitude on the part of France would induce the English to retreat, for such a retreat would be a death-blow to the belief in England's ability to maintain her position as a great Power."

Le Temps, Paris, remarks that the fall of Riaz Pasha has been foreshadowed by the reports of Lord Cromer, the imperious Proconsul who tries to govern the land of the Pharaohs as the Indian Viceroy governs the Nizam's States. Riaz Pasha did not succeed in pleasing his English masters, and his fall need not cause any surprise. Nubar Pasha, the new Premier, has both dignity and self-respect as well as common-sense. Some of his colleagues in office possess the confidence of the National Party in Egypt; thus, in spite of the gravity of the situation, no immediate apprehension need be entertained.

Le Journal des Débats, Paris, thinks that the fall of the Riaz Pasha Ministry is due to British machinations for the deposal of the Khedive. Should this prove to be the case, France will redeem the mistakes made twelve years ago, and will know how to protect her interests. In this she will be assisted by the Porte. France would not be sorry to see the Egyptian question reopened through English imprudence and provocation.

La Liberté, Paris, thinks that Nubar Pasha is quite skilful enough to give the English the slip. Nothing can be done at present, but Turkey and the Great Powers should be on the alert.

La République Française, Paris, believes that, as Nubar Pasha's appointment pleases England, France has little reason to be satisfied. Great vigilance should be exercised in order to guard French interests, especially after the recent threatened reduction of the interest on the Unified Debt.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SOCIALISM IN HOLLAND.

DOMELA NIEUWENHUIS.

HOLLAND is, perhaps, the richest country in the world, as the following statistics compiled by a capitalist paper published in America will show:

	Number of inhabitants in millions.	National wealth in 1,000 millions, dollars.	National wealth per head.	Average income per head, dollars.
France.....	38	153	4,026	200
England.....	35	187	5,340	265
Netherlands.....	3½	47½	12,500	625

These statistics date from the year 1884, and there is no reason to suppose that the proportion has changed since then. But where there is much light, there is also much shadow. The social chasm between the poor and the rich is as great in Holland as anywhere else, and nowhere is labor so much despised. We were late in receiving the blessings of a Socialistic movement; but this movement has come to stay, and is now as strong in Holland as it is in Germany. Politically, the people of Holland are powerless because they are not represented. Out of every 1,000 inhabitants there are voters in

France.....	265	Portugal.....	180	Norway.....	63
Greece.....	230	England.....	150	Sweden.....	62
Switzerland.....	226	Italy.....	82	Netherlands.....	30
Germany.....	200	Austria.....	73		

We must have universal suffrage; this is of paramount importance. We have succeeded in rousing the people to some degree of activity with respect to their personal interests. Strikes were the exceptions formerly, but now they are, happily, the order of the day. For some time we strenuously advocated coöperative shops; but we have now come to the conclusion that we were thereby bringing the Trojan horse into our own camp. A peace between capital and labor is impossible until the capital is entirely in the hands of the laborers. Coöperative shops and stores are likely to distract the laborer's attention from the real mission of the Socialist Party. We do not wish to weaken that

party, and when the great revolution comes, we shall be ready. We are ready to conquer or die under the flag of Socialism.—*Vorwärts, Berlin. Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RUSSIAN VIEWS ON GOVERNMENT.

THE Moscow *Viedomosti* discusses Herbert Spencer's views on the function of government, passing the following criticism upon them: "If governmental beneficence and interference on behalf of the poor is criminal, then the ideal government can be only a zealous politician and nothing else. Not only is such a doctrine immoral, but it will not bear criticism even from the purely practical side. It is certainly to the interest of the Government to secure the welfare of all its citizens, and particularly that of the lower classes, who are everywhere in the majority." But the *Viedomosti* immediately qualifies this disagreement with Mr. Spencer, saying: "This consideration has full force only for a Government in which the comprehension of the common interest is possible—that is to say, for an autocratic-absolute government. In Republican and Parliamentary government, such a relation to the people is difficult, and almost impossible, since each deputy or representative puts the interest of his own section before those of the country at large. In Western Europe, the source of power is money, and those in power need only be good bookkeepers, for whom the separate individuals that make up the Nation appear only as so many abstract figures. In Russia, the source of power is divine authority; authority with us represents the highest truth on earth, and individuals appear before it as living personalities, not as dead figures. Here is the essential difference between us and Western Europe."

Free Russia, the English organ of Russian political refugees in England and America, criticizes the *Viedomosti's* distinction between Russia and Western Europe. It says: The remark about the source of power in Western Europe being money, and the people only so many dead figures to be dealt with by the State bookkeeper, comes with a ludicrously ill grace from a country where the "citizen" (falsely so-called) has no political rights, and takes his significance in the State only from the demands of the tax-collector or the requisition of the recruiting-sergeant. An American or an Englishman freely recording his vote at the polls, enjoying the freedom of Press and platform, permitted to agitate reforms, and allowed to form or join any religious body whatsoever, is from the Russian conservative point of view a mere dead figure; while the Russian peasant, with no power to make his influence felt in the general Government, deprived of the services of a free Press and of the opportunities of free discussion, taxed to the point of starvation, held to the orthodox faith under grave penalties, liable to punishment without trial, and compelled to risk his life in war-time in the service, not of the people, but of an autocratic class, is the *Viedomosti's* ideal of "a living personality!"

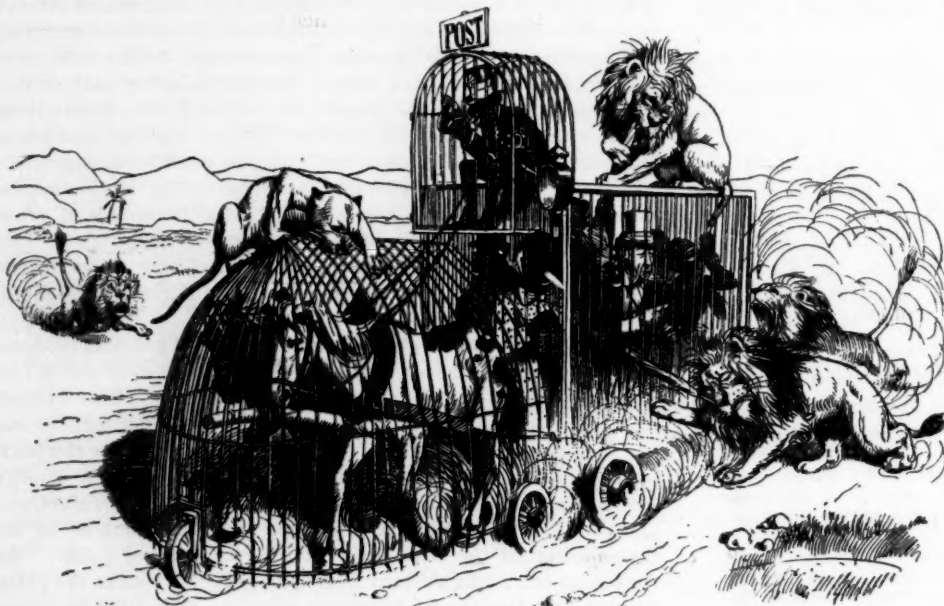
Columbian Stamps in Jamaica.—The island of Jamaica, one of the largest and most important in the West Indies, commemorated on May 3 the fourth centenary of its discovery. It is proposed to issue a set of Columbian stamps during the present year in honor of the event. *The Gleaner*, Kingston, Jamaica, says upon this subject: "The stamps will possess a design indicative of the purpose for which they have been issued and will be in circulation for one year. Stamp-collecting is supposed to impart geographical knowledge to the collector and probably a multitude of youths—and adults also—would obtain more information about Jamaica from their stamps than they ever did from their schoolmasters. The fourth centenary of the discovery of the Island should not pass without some notice being taken of it, and under our present Constitution, it would be meet that both people and Government should combine on the occasion."

COREA has been threatened with a revolution. The news comes through the *Shenpao*, Shanghai, which says that twenty-seven men belonging to the Min Clan, whose party is now in power, have been exposed and the men arrested before their plans could be carried out. The design was to set fire to the palaces on the first day of the Chinese New Year. During the confusion that would arise the conspirators were to kill the King of Corea and proclaim one of their own number King.

THE SWAZILAND QUESTION.

SINCE the conquest of Matabeleland, Swaziland is the only spot South of the Crocodile (Limpopo) River where a branch of the great Zulu race still lives in comparative independence. The late King, by great prudence and a show of friendliness toward the whites, managed to retain his independence in spite of the fact that the country abounds in gold and other minerals. The jealousies of the Portuguese, Transvaal, and British Governments assisted him in keeping his lands out of the grasp of the whites. The present ruler is less fortunate.

The Times, London, states that the Swaziland question is assuming an acutely critical form; that an early settlement of it is imperative; and that the general opinion throughout South Africa is in favor of the annexation of the country to the Transvaal. The Queen-mother, an unscrupulous and ambitious woman, is hotly opposed to the annexation of the country by the Transvaal, and has set her heart on seeing her son, a youth of eighteen, an independent King of Swaziland. Kaffir custom and law demand that he should ascend the throne with a red assegai



A SUGGESTION FOR THE AFRICAN OVERLAND MAIL.

—Fliegende Blätter, Munich.

steeped in the blood of the late King's indunas. Hence the threatened great slaughter. President Krüger claims Swaziland on every ground, legal, moral, political, and humane.

The Globe, London, fails to understand why the suggestion of making Swaziland a Crown Colony of England should be thrust aside. We imagine, says the paper, that the annexation would receive a good deal of support both in England and in the Cape Colony, and even in Swaziland itself. It is infinitely the best thing that can happen to the natives, and a thousand times preferable to the annexation by the Transvaal. To permit the latter is all one with selling the inhabitants into serfdom; and for President Krüger to talk about bargaining with England in this matter on the grounds that he might have prevented the acquisition of Mashonaland and the Matabele country is simply absurd.

The Westminster Gazette, London, which has always advocated a fair dealing toward the South African Republic, remarks: Seeing that Oom Paul has played fair with us all round—as to the trekking north, our march into Mashonaland and Matabeleland, railway matters, and so on—we cannot expose ourselves to the imputation of acting shabbily over Swaziland. The Boer claim to the administration of Swaziland is overwhelmingly strong. Our single concern is that the Boers shall treat the natives and the white settlers fairly, and it is clearly Krüger's intention to do this.

IN answer to an interpellation in the House of Deputies, Baron Blanc, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that none of Italy's existing obligations would prevent her being as friendly with France as was Russia. No Power which had peaceful intentions could be offended by the existence of the Triple Alliance, for the Alliance was primarily a peace league, calculated to insure Europe against sudden rash outbreaks.

The Sagasta Ministry.—Jose Fernandez Bremón, in the *Ilustración Española*, Madrid, hails with pleasure the appointment of the Duke de Tames to the Governorship of Madrid. The Duke was an intimate friend of Alfonso XII., and accompanied the Infantes Doña Eulalia and Don Antonio to Chicago. He stands aloof from all parties, is described as a man of strong character and in great favor with the people of Madrid.

On the whole, however, the new Sagasta Ministry is not received with much favor in Spain. "We are just where we were before," says the *Revista Contemporánea*, Madrid, "that is to say, we cannot be much worse off. Sr. Sagasta pays attention to none but his immediate friends. This indifference to the country's welfare has apparently communicated itself to the country at large, but it is only a calm before the storm, and much more dangerous and significant than rude and violent opposition."

El Heraldo, Madrid, says: "The Cabinet is of a poor quality, and shows all the signs of degeneration. Sr. Sagasta has not revealed a single idea in his Liberal programme, nor a single sentiment in his scheme with the Radicals. The Brotherhood of Political Mendicants which he has gathered around him seems to be useful only as an illustration of the Darwinian theory. But why do not the true patriots rise up when our prestige suffers and our industries are endangered by thoughtlessly concluded Treaties?"—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

THE German Reichstag has passed the Bill authorizing the admittance of all religious societies, except the Jesuits. It is confidently expected that the Bundesrath will reject this measure, as the Emperor is personally opposed to it.

IN the British House of Commons, Sir Thomas Esmonde and James F. Hogan questioned the Government concerning the proposed annexation of Samoa to New Zealand. Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, said it would be impossible to adopt the proposal of New Zealand without the consent of Germany and the United States, which there was no reason to expect.

THE latest reports on the earthquakes near Thebes, in Greece, give the number of killed at 400. No less than 20,000 are homeless, and the Government is still sending supplies of food, tents, and bedding to the district. The King and the Princes have gone in person to assist the sufferers, and doctors and nurses are going from all parts of the country to minister to the injured.

NEARLY 500 cases of the disease which the Portuguese call "cholera," but which the medical men from other countries describe as Asiatic cholera, have been reported in Lisbon. As yet, however, only one death has been recorded. The health authorities are everywhere on the alert. The Hamburg steamers going to South America have ceased calling at Lisbon. Cholera is also reported to have broken out in Russian Poland. The Russian Government publishes daily bulletins reporting on the disease.

THE Council of Italian Workingmen has issued a circular, warning all Italians against emigrating to the United States. Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware are mentioned as the States in which it is most difficult to find employment. The economic crisis in the United States is described as growing more acute every day, and the chances of getting employment are lessening.

IN the course of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein's recent audiences with the Emperor at Karlsruhe, the Kaiser said that Germany would be willing to share with England a protectorate over Samoa; but he declared that the lives of German sailors had paid for Samoa, and that therefore Germany would never relinquish her rights, in spite of the apathy of the Reichstag in the matter of colonial questions.

A FRIGHTFUL accident, resulting in the loss of nearly 200 lives, occurred at Braila, Roumania. A pier, extending from the shore to the channel of the Danube navigated by the Galaz steamer, collapsed, and hundreds of people were thrown into the river. The gathering on the pier was exceptionally great on account of an excursion to celebrate the Greek Easter.

MANY Americans in Hawaii are dissatisfied with the new Government, which they stigmatize as an oligarchy in which the missionary element predominates. Only 700 out of 13,000 voters have registered, and many Americans are willing to assist in restoring the Queen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

THE tremendous influence wielded by the Emperor of Germany for the weal or woe of Europe has caused the thoughtful men of the world to study his character. In what is he great? in what is he weak? has he the ability requisite for one in his terribly responsible position?—these questions are continually asked, and varied and contradictory answers are given. Many, possibly the large majority, of those who give answers to these questions are more or less prejudiced and biased. Of special interest, then, are the opinions of two distinguished men who are likely to judge fairly and justly.

The first of these, W. G. C. Byvanck, is a moderate Conservative, and probably the foremost economist of Holland. In *De Gids*, Amsterdam, he gives his opinion of William II.:

The Emperor's innate love of theatrical effect has caused him to make the publication of the Russo-German Treaty a counter-move to the festivities of Cronstadt and Toulon; and he certainly succeeded. His words, "What will the Czar think if he hears that men who wear my uniform have voted against me in this matter?" had the desired effect. He might have added: "Have I not proved by my own actions that I am willing to make sacrifices? Have I not forgotten my wrongs and taken the first step to bring about a reconciliation with my late Chancellor?"

And the Emperor proved his wisdom by the act. The German groups his heroes. He cannot think of Luther and forget Melancthon; next to Blücher he places Schornhorst. If he mentions Schiller, he will remember Goethe. To be compelled to think of Bismarck, the greatest German, as in opposition to William II., the First of Germans, violates the Teutonic sense of the fitness of things. William is the reflex of the Germans of his time, and is possessed of all their snobbishness. He lacks tact and humor—like the rest of his countrymen. Every German is anxious to inform the world that he belongs to the greatest people upon earth, and William cannot resist the temptation to let the world know that he is the first among the greatest people. He has missed many a good opportunity of holding his tongue. Yet with all this, his character has its grand side. He feels his responsibility; and, with all his love for uniforms and purple draperies, he is a simple-hearted man. Germany has cause to be grateful for her army and her Emperor. She cannot conquer fate; and the army with the Emperor will tide her over the present transition period—from weakness to strength. The army is the guarantee of national unity. The Emperor is more; he is the embodiment of that unity. He can afford to tolerate the existence of parties, for he stands above them all.

Emilio Castelar, in the *Revista de España*, Madrid, says: It does not seem to me that Germany presents a very enticing example for other great nations to change from parliamentarian and constitutional government to Cæsarism. That is just what the Germans have done. The Reichstag is unable to satisfactorily carry on or, at least, direct the business of the Government. The Government is obliged to treat with the Radicals, to overcome the Clericals, and then with the assistance of the Clericals to beat down the opposition of the Radicals. Both parties are powerless in consequence, and the Government does just as it pleases. Nevertheless, this brilliant Empire resembles the image that had feet of clay. It may be very strong abroad, but it is very weak at home. Yet it is not impossible that William II. will succeed in maintaining the union between the North and the South, and that a strong political party may be formed. What is needed most just now is harmony in the Cabinet. The Emperor should use his authority to end the Ministerial discords between Caprivi and Miquel. They are the two pillars of his Empire; neither should be allowed to fall. At present, William II. counts the days of his reign by the number of fiascoes which he has experienced, calamities which are easily observed if we do not allow ourselves to be blinded by the outward show of power and greatness. His School-Reform Bills met with such serious opposition that they had to be withdrawn. The Triple Alliance, of which he assumes to be the head, has become valueless through the unfortunate condition of Italy and the Franco-Russian *entente*. His Tax-reforms have failed; even such projects as those of the new wine-taxes and tobacco-taxes will have to be

abandoned. His blunders are as numerous as his vagaries. He is a Socialist, as much as any of the dreamers in his Empire who offer prescriptions for the changing of our nature. Flitting about from the Pole to the Equator, he orders his ship to be cleared for action at one moment, and, at the next, holds forth in an evangelical discourse like a Puritan or Quaker. He forgets that a Margrave of Brandenburg was nobody before the Reformation, and allows an impertinent young fellow like Herbert Bismarck to insult the Pope. He overthrows the decision of a court of literary men and awards the Schiller Prize according to his own views. And yet this man has it in his power to precipitate us into a war, a war which will cost rivers of blood.—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE OPIUM QUESTION AND THE WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE UNION'S PETITION.

"SOLOMON deciding the parentage of the child, had an easy task compared with that which the Opium Commissioners now at work in India have to face," says *The Japan Weekly Gazette*, Yokohama. "They have heard a host of witnesses and taken a mass of evidence, and by this time must be sadly bewildered. Missionaries have come forward and asserted that opium has effects upon the native population terrible to contemplate, and that there is almost universal desire to be freed from the drug. On the other hand, doctors and officials, native as well as foreign, insist that it is a mild drug, that its use is beneficial, and that it is a great preserver of human life. The preservation of life is probably on a par with the boy's essay on pins. 'Pins had saved the lives of many people through their not swallowing them.' Opium, however, does not seem to be nearly as pernicious as alcohol, and before England takes from the Indian his almost harmless stimulant, she should legislate to remove the drink curse from her own escutcheon. To suppress opium and leave alcohol free is like hanging a man for stealing a penny and leaving murderers at liberty."

The above represents the views of the more moderate papers in the far East. It appears that the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union is exercising a tremendous influence in the crusade against Opium.

The monster polyglot petition to the crowned heads of the world has been signed by hundreds of thousands of Orientals, and has now, according to *The Bombay Guardian*, Bombay, attained to it two million signatures, or, with the addition of the members of certain great bodies who attest it *en bloc*, three millions. It will be personally presented by a deputation of woman to the monarchs and heads of Governments to whom it is addressed. This great round-the-world demonstration will begin immediately after the annual Convention of the Union, to be held in the United States in October. The petition will be presented first to the Government at Washington. Then a big demonstration will be made at Exeter Hall, ere the petition is laid before the Queen of England. It will then be presented to the Kings of Italy and Greece, the Patriarch of Jerusalem and the Khedive of Egypt, whence the Commission will proceed to India, Ceylon, Siam, Australia, China, and Japan. At later dates the petition will be presented to the Governments of Northern and Central Europe.

A Kingdom for Sale.—A genuine kingdom, with a capital, residence, and seaport, is at present offered for sale in Berlin. It consists of a part of the island Tatota, and is called Matupia. The island is part of the Bismarck group, between New Zealand and New Mecklenburg. The "Empire" covers just seven square miles (German), and was purchased, during the eighties, by Herr Georg Weisser, a retired paymaster of the German Navy and afterward Director of the New Guinea Company. Herr Weisser had several bloody fights with his Samoan and Kanakan chiefs, but managed to quell all rebellions and become very popular with his subjects. He died last year, and his heirs, who reside at Kaiserslautern, do not wish to exercise their regal duties and have instructed their agents to sell the unique property. Matupia, the capital of the little kingdom, contains about one thousand inhabitants, many of whom are European. It is one of the best harbors of the archipelago.—*Das Echo, Berlin.* *Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

THE gold-exports for the week amount to \$2,400,000 from New York and \$500,000 from Boston, and in spite of the late issue of bonds the gold in the Treasury has fallen below the legal-reserve of \$100,000,000. The balance of trade for the first quarter of the year is, to use a conventional expression, "in our favor"; that is to say, the exports have reached nearly \$206,000,000 in excess of the imports. Analyzing these figures, we find that the exports have increased fifty millions, while the imports have decreased about a hundred and fifty-seven millions. It is, hence, evident that the gold-exports are not for the adjustment of our balance of trade, but to meet withdrawals of foreign capital from investment in American securities. The fact that the balance of trade is in our favor may be a source of congratulation to our anxious Treasury officials, but hardly so to the country at large, for, although in part traceable to an indisposition to accumulate stock while the Tariff remains unsettled, it is also significant both of a forced economy in consumption, and, in so far as the reduction is in the import of raw material, of a reduction in manufactures.

Stocks.

The stock-market has continued dull throughout the week, the transactions having been mostly professional. The chief interest centered in "Sugar-Refining," which continued to advance until Saturday, when there was a sudden slump. There has been a very slight improvement marked by slight fluctuations in "industrials," but in other stock there has been a similar slight decline. Speaking generally, it may be said that the market holds its own with little business doing. "And yet," says the financial circular of Messrs. John H. Davis & Co., "there is no despondency in Wall Street. There is no place in the world where the spirit of philosophy and the buoyancy inspired by a forecast of better times have greater exemplification than at the New York Stock Exchange. This is not frivolity or indifference to serious things. On the contrary, when a great emergency arises, Wall Street leads in showing how to meet it with dignity and power. . . . Wall Street worked earnestly and intelligently to so mold public opinion as to secure the repeal of the Silver Law and thus re-establish our National credit. Incidentally, that repeal paved the way for better business in Wall Street, but, primarily and principally, it was for the good of the whole land. Wall Street's part in the discussion and the outcome was an honorable and patriotic one. It tended toward peace and prosperity."

Trade.

Dun's Review of Trade offers rather more encouragement than of late in certain branches. It says:

"It is important that prices of iron and steel products promptly advance in answer to the stoppage of some works through strikes, since it indicates that the recent improvement in the apparent demand was of a substantial character. At Pittsburg and Chicago, Philadelphia and New York, prices have generally advanced, though irregularly, and in bar-iron quotations appear a shade weaker. Bessemer pig has advanced 75 cents to \$1, steel billets \$1 to \$1.50, and plates and structural iron and steel and wire rods are stronger.

"A most encouraging sign is the marked decrease in liabilities of firms failing, which were only \$1,448,144 for the last week of April, and for four weeks \$8,722,708, of which \$3,722,220 were of manufacturing and \$4,644,367 of trading concerns. The amount of liabilities of the South was \$2,919,419 against \$3,111,032 in Eastern and \$2,692,257 in Western States. The failures this week have been 233 in the United States against 216 last year, and 35 in Canada against 27 last year.

"Another encouraging sign is in the Bank-statement for the week, which shows an increase of \$4,840,400 loans, with a corresponding increase in deposits; in fact, the general tendency of business, in spite of many slips and drawbacks, is upward. The most serious drawback at the moment is the almost total suspension of the coal industry, a suspension which indicates a determination on the part of the workmen to maintain wages at their former level at all hazards."

LEGAL.

A Rule in Patent Law.

MR. JUSTICE BREWER, in the Supreme Court of the United States, has announced a rule in patent law that will be of interest and value to persons engaged in claims or litigation arising out of decisions of the Patent Office. Fred H. Daniels and Charles H. Morgan each claimed to be the original inventor of an improvement in machines for coiling wire. They first contested the claim in the Patent Office, where there were three decisions, two in favor of Morgan and one in favor of Daniels. The Circuit Court for Massachusetts overruled the decision in favor of Morgan, and found that Daniels was the original inventor. Quoting a number of decisions bearing on the case, Justice Brewer said: "Upon principle and authority, therefore, it must be laid down as a rule that when the question decided in the Patent Office is one between contesting parties as to priority of invention, the decision there made must be accepted as controlling upon that question of fact in any subsequent suit between the same parties, unless the contrary is established by testimony which in character and amount carries thorough conviction." Under this rule the judgment of the Circuit Court in favor of Daniels was reversed, with instructions to dismiss the bill.

The United States Civil-Service Law.

Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has refused to grant a mandamus to Secretary Carlisle to show cause why he should not reinstate Eugene E. Gaddis in a clerkship, from which he claims to have been illegally removed. The ground of Judge Bradley's decision is that the courts cannot interfere in the matter of removals in the executive departments. He said that Congress never intended in the Civil-Service Laws to restrict the right of removals from office for political reasons. Since Andrew Jackson's time all heads of executive departments had exercised the right to remove such clerks as they chose because of their politics, and that right still existed, unless Congress has removed it by legislation. The whole effect of the Civil-Service Law, Judge Bradley thinks, is to make it more difficult to get into office, while it is as easy as ever to get out. His argument is that, beyond this difficulty of getting in, the Civil-Service Law is for the most part an abortive one. The attorney for Gaddis has appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Great Lakes Are High Seas.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the great fresh-water lakes of North America are "high seas" within the meaning of section 5,346 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, has been highly praised,* but is by no means universally approved. Mr. Justice Field wrote the opinion; Mr. Justice Gray and Mr. Justice Brown dissented. *The American Law Review* says: "The interior lakes of North America are not only not high seas, but they are not connected with the high seas by any channel capable of being navigated. Ships from the high seas can get to these lakes only by being towed through two artificial canals, both of which lie within the Dominion of Canada. We take it to be plain enough that Congress might have extended the Federal jurisdiction in question over the Great Lakes. That it did not do so in using the words 'high seas' is equally clear. Call it then a *casus omissus*. What body is to supply the omission? Is it to be the National Legislature, the representatives of a people who imagine they are free? Or is it to be the new self-constituted and final legislature, composed of nine lawyers, not elected by the people, but appointed by the President by 'and with the advice and consent of the Senate'?"

America and Germany.—Poultney Bigelow, the well-known traveler and friend of Emperor William II., contributes a paper to the *Deutsche Revue*, Stuttgart, bearing on the relations that exist between America and Germany. He begins with a review of the influence which German culture and civilization have exercised over America, and goes on to say: Americans would not care if their ports were to-morrow closed against Irish, Russian, Spanish, or even against the good-natured and gentle Italian immigrants. But a law which would tend to disturb the friendly relations with Germany would meet with strong opposition from all Anglo-Americans. America has always been befriended by the Hohenzollerns. Frederick the Great was the first monarch to acknowledge the independence of the United States, and his friendly policy is still followed by his successors. Mr. Bigelow deprecates the fact that the great masses of the people in both countries are still lamentably unacquainted with each other's institutions.

* *Vide THE LITERARY DIGEST*, vol. viii., p. 451.

CHESS.

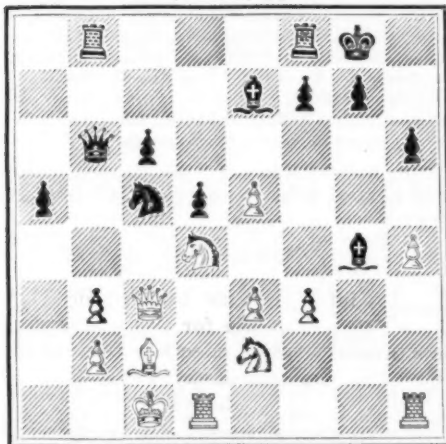
The Championship Match.

After a rest of nearly a fortnight, the Steinitz-Lasker match was resumed on May 3, at the Cosmopolitan Club, Montreal, Canada. Steinitz, having the opening, offered a Queen's gambit, which Lasker declined.

TWELFTH GAME—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

STEINITZ. White.	LASKER. Black.	STEINITZ. White.	LASKER. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	12 B-B 2	Kt x B P
2 P-Q B 4	P-K 3	13 Q-Q 4	B-K 2
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	14 Castles Q R	P-Q R 4
4 B-Kt 5	B-K 2	15 P-K R 4	P-Q Kt 4
5 Kt-K B 3	Castles	16 Kt-K 2	P-Kt 5
6 P-K 3	Q Kt-Q 2	17 P-K Kt 4	P-Kt 6
7 P-B 5	P-B 3	18 P x P	R-Kt
8 B-Q 3	P-K R 3	19 Q-B 3	B x Kt P
9 B-R 4	P-K 4	20 K Kt-Q 4	Q-Kt 3
10 P x P	Kt-K 5	21 P-K B 3	B-Q 2
11 B x Kt	B x B		

POSITION AFTER WHITE'S TWENTY-FIRST MOVE.
Black (Lasker), 13 pieces.



White (Steinitz), 13 pieces.

22 Kt-B 4	Q-Kt 5	37 R-O Kt	R x R
23 Q-R Kt	Q x Q	38 B x K	K-B
24 P x Q	K R-B	39 Kt-Q 4	K-K 2
25 Kt-R 5	P-Kt 3	40 B-R 2	R-B 4
26 Kt-B 4	B-B	41 K-Q 3	K-Q 3
27 Kt (B4)-K 2	B-Kt 2	42 R-Q Kt 2	B-Kt 5
28 P-R 5	P-Kt 4	43 R-Kt 6 ch	K-B 2
29 P-K B 4	Kt-K 5	44 R-R 6	K-Kt 2
30 K-Kt 2	P-Q B 4	45 R-Q 6	K-B 2
31 Kt-B 3	P-B 5	46 R-R 6	K-Kt 2
32 P x B P	R x P	47 R-Q 6	K-B 2
33 Kt-Q 2	Kt x Kt	48 R-R 6	K-Kt 2
34 K x Kt	P-K B 3	49 R-Q 6	K-B 2
35 P x B P	B x P	50 R-R 6	K-Kt 2
36 P x P	B x P		Drawn.

The thirteenth game was played on Saturday, May 5, and was won by Steinitz.

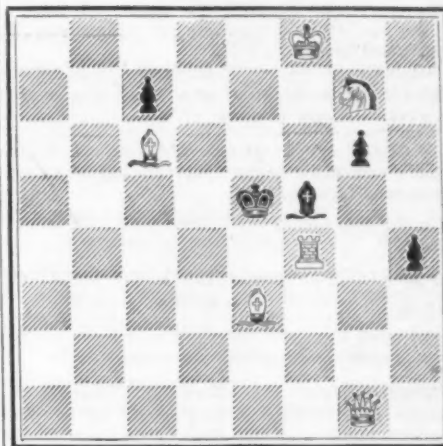
THIRTEENTH GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

LASKER. White.	STEINITZ. Black.	LASKER. White.	STEINITZ. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	29 Q-R Q	R x R
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	30 R x R	P-B 5
3 B-Kt 5	P-Q R 3	31 K-R 2	R-K
4 B x Kt	Q x B	32 P-Q R 4	K-B 2
5 P-Q 4	P x P	33 P-K R 4	K-B 3
6 Q x P	Q x Q	34 P-B 4	B-Kt 5
7 Kt x Q	P-Q B 4	35 K-R 3	R-K 8
8 Kt-K 2	B-Q 2	36 R x R	B x R
9 Q Kt-B 3	Castles	37 K-Kt 4	K-B 4
10 B-K B 4	B-B 3	38 K x P	K x P
11 Castles K R	Kt-K B 3	39 K-K 4	B x P
12 P-K B 3	B-K 2	40 P-Kt 3	B-Q
13 Kt-Kt 3	P-K Kt 3	41 Kt-K 3 ch	K-Kt 5
14 K R-K	Kt-Q 2	42 K-Q 3	K x P
15 Kt-Q	Kt-Kt 3	43 K-B 2	K-Kt 4
16 Kt-B	R-Q 2	44 P-B 4	K-B 4
17 B-K 3	K R-Q	45 P-B 5	K-Q 3
18 P-Q Kt 3	P-B 5	46 P-Kt 4	P-Kt 4
19 B x Kt	P x B	47 Kt-Q	K-K 4
20 P x P	B-Kt 5	48 Kt-B 3	P-Kt 5
21 P-Q B 3	B-B 4 ch	49 Kt-R 4	K-Q 5
22 K-R	P-Q R 4	50 Kt-Kt 2	P-K 2
23 R-Q B	P-B 4	51 K-Kt 3	P-R 5 ch
24 Kt (P)-K 3	P x P	52 Kt x P	P x Kt ch
25 P x P	R-Kt	53 K x P	K-K 4
26 Kt-Q 5	B x Kt	54 K-Kt 5	K x P
27 P x B	R x Q P	55 Resigns.	

The score now reads: Lasker, 7; Steinitz, 3; drawn, 3.

Herr Adolf Albin, the Vienna Chess-Expert, played eleven players of the City Chess-Club, New York, winning seven games, losing one, and three were drawn.

PROBLEM NO. 8.



White mates in three moves.

The *New York Evening Post* gives the following record of short games: "It rarely happens that a game played by masters numbers but a few moves, yet once in a while such is the case. Of the games played on important occasions where a mating-position was arrived at, the shortest is probably a queen's pawn opening, won by Mason in thirteen moves from Tchigorin at the South American Chess-Congress, and an Evans gambit, Vienna, 1873, wherein Anderssen mated Rosenthal on the sixteenth move. Sometimes a player incurs heavy loss of material in the opening and resigns forthwith. Such happened in a tournament game, Vienna, 1873, between Blackburne and Dr. Fleising, which the latter resigned on his eighth move. This is most likely the shortest game on record. The next is probably the eighth game in the match between Blackburne and Gunsberg. The former won on the eleventh move."

CONVINCED OF ITS MERITS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20th, 1893.

Myself and family have derived so much benefit from the Electropoise, and I have become so thoroughly convinced of its wonderful merits, that I feel warranted in commending it without reserve to the public. A friend, a highly esteemed clergyman and educator, has said he "would not take one thousand dollars for his Electropoise."

Rev. W. H. DEFOY, A.M., D.D., LL.D.
(Asst. Editor of *Christian Advocate*).

Cures When All

Else Fails.

THE

Electropoise

TRADE MARK.

Is a Scientific, Simple, Safe, Easily-applied Home Cure for disease without medicine.

It cures by causing the absorption of oxygen in the quantity needed to give the system vitality sufficient to throw off disease.

It is not a battery or belt. No shock on applying. Our book tells all about it; we mail it free to any address.

EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE.

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 4th, 1891.

I had a violent attack of La Grippe which left me in a feeble state. I was persuaded to try the Electropoise; now, after a year (during which time I have used no medicine), I find myself in better health than for fifteen years, and all traces of La Grippe are gone. Its effects have been remarkable.

Rev. WM. McDONALD
(Editor *Boston Christian Witness*).

DO NOT DESPAIR.

The Electropoise has made its reputation by curing supposedly "Incurable cases."

Electrolibration Co.,

345 Fourth Ave., - - New York.

COUGH—INSOMNIA.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 5th, 1894.

We use the Electropoise in our family and would not part with it under any circumstances. I have found that no medicine will so quickly give relief as the Electropoise, and particularly in this case with a cough or sleeplessness. I have taken frequent occasions to speak of its wonderful curative powers.

Mrs. HOWELL E. JACKSON
(Wife of Asst. Justice of U. S. Sup. Court).

RHEUMATISM.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 14th, 1893.

I have suffered with constitutional rheumatism all my life; for several years I was compelled to use a crutch and then could not walk fifty yards. I commenced the Electropoise, with no faith in it; the good results have been wonderful. I can now walk without a crutch and my heart trouble is cured.

Dr. W. H. MORGAN, D.D.S.
(Former Pres. of National Dental Assn.).

FOREIGN BREVITIES.

YOUNG LADY (in music store): "Have you 'A heart that beats with love?'"

CLERK (blushingly): "No, Miss; I would consider it highly imprudent at a salary of 21 marks a week."—*Wespen*, Berlin.

MULLER: "You always said you would not marry except for beauty, yet your fiancée is not even good-looking."

SCHULZE: "The beauty is in her bank-account."—*Kladderadatsch*, Berlin.

EMILY: "I am so unhappy. I begin to see that Arthur married me for my money."

EMILY'S DEAREST FRIEND: "Well, you have the comfort of knowing he is not as simple as he looks."—*Carricaturen*, Vienna.

WIFE (in tears): "I'm sure—(sob)—there is no longer any chivalry in you men. Sir Walter Raleigh laid his cloak on the ground for Queen Bess to walk over, and you get mad just because poor, dear mother sat down on your hat for a minute!"—*Ally Sloper*, London.

FREDDY: "Have you—haw—such a thing as haw—as a full-dress cigah?"

THE TOBACCONIST: "No, sir; but we have some in very elegant wrappers."—*The Pink 'Un*, London.

PATERFAMILIAS: "What are you reading, Johnny?"

JOHNNY: "The story of a seal-hunter who was wrecked on a cape."

PATERFAMILIAS: "Read it aloud, Johnny. I can sympathize with him. I was wrecked on a seal-skin cape myself."—*Fun*, London.

MOTHER: "Now, Fritz, remember it is more blessed to give than to receive."

FRITZ: "Yes, Ma, but I am not selfish."—*Ulk*, Berlin.

TEACHER: "And thus Emperor Henry was forced to stand before the Pope barefooted, in the castle of Canossa. What happened next to him?"

LITTLE AUGUST: "He got the influenza, sir."—*Bombe*, Vienna.

JACQUES: "Will you invite me to dinner? Our cook has left."

PIERRE: "So has ours."

JACQUES: "Yes, but your wife has practiced ten years, and mine only six months."—*Journal pour Rire*, Paris.

"HAS Miss Isabel a good reputation?"

"Yes, with one exception. She is said to play the piano."—*Der Floh*, Vienna.

YOUNG LADY (to literary editor): "Please, sir, allow me to examine the contents of your waste-paper basket. I am acquainted with a young gentleman who sends you Spring poems, and would like to find out how he feels toward me."—*Fliegende Blätter*, Munich.

TEACHER: "Johnny, what is the difference between a barometer and a thermometer?"

JOHNNY: "One hangs outside, and the other inside."—*Humoristische Blätter*, Vienna.

LITTLE EMILE (as his sister Elli enters the room with an apple in her hand): "Let's play Adam and Eve, sis."

ELLI: "How?"

EMILE: "You tempt me with the apple, and I eat it."—*Fliegende Blätter*, Munich.

MR. BROWN (reading the newspaper): "There is one thing I can't understand."

MRS. BROWN: "What's that?"

MR. BROWN: "All the brides are described as beautiful. Where do all the plain married women come from?"—*Judy*, London.

MARTHA: "Did you not always say that you hated Amadeo?"

MARIA: "Yes; but that was before he proposed."—*Il Papagallo*, Rome.

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Current Events.

Monday, April 30.

In the Senate general debate on the proposed changes in the Tariff Bill consumes the day, and no progress is made. . . . The Army-Appropriation Bill is passed by the House. . . . United States Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, dies in Chicago. . . . Ex-Postmaster General and Editor of *The Washington Post*, Frank Hatton, dies in Washington.

Great Britain's Royal Labor Commission accepts as its majority report the conclusions of the Duke of Devonshire, which are summed up in the proposition that legislation should not be invoked in behalf of labor; the labor members of the Commission, in a minority report, advocate several measures in the interests of labor.

Tuesday, May 1.

Both Houses of Congress adjourn out of respect to the late Senator Stockbridge. . . . Coxey's Army marches through the streets of Washington to the Capitol, according to the programme, but Mr. Coxey is not allowed to deliver his speech from the steps of the Capitol, he tries to resist the officers, and is placed under arrest; other leaders are also arrested for invading the Capitol grounds. . . . More Illinois coal-miners go out on strike. . . . The Third Congressional District of Ohio goes Democratic by the usual majority, after a contest on national issues chiefly. . . . The Great Northern Railroad strike is settled by arbitration; the railroad concedes most of the employees' demands.

Wednesday, May 2.

The Senate discusses the Tariff Bill, but takes no action on the amendment to the first paragraph; Senators Lodge and Squire (Rep.) oppose the Bill. . . . The House passes the Dockery Commission Bill. . . . Mr. Coxey and his assistants are arraigned for violation of local statutes in invading the Capitol ground, and released on bail. . . . Rioting is renewed in Cleveland, and a conflict takes place between the mob and the police. . . . The Illinois contingent of the Coxey "Army" marches over into Indiana; the New England contingent is entertained at New Haven, Conn.

Premier Rosebery speaks at Manchester in favor of Irish Home-Rule. . . . The Bimetallic Conference opens in London.

Thursday, May 3.

In the Senate, action on the first paragraph of the Tariff Bill is postponed. . . . The River and Harbor Bill is discussed in the House. . . . Democratic Senators hold a caucus on Tariff-Bill compromises, and vote in favor of supporting and passing the Bill as soon as possible, offering no amendments except through the Senate Committee. . . . The time for Chinese registration expires, and those who have not registered are liable to deportation. . . . A conference for the settlement of the great coal-strike is called by the operators and officers of the miners' organization.

Second day of the London Bimetallic Conference; a cable-dispatch expressing sympathy is sent by United States Senators. . . . Lord Salisbury speaks on Irish Home-Rule, and assails Lord Rosebery's argument that Home-Rule would conciliate the Irish in America.

Friday, May 5.

In the Senate, amendments to the Tariff Bill are offered by the Finance Committee; Senator Quay continues his speech against the Bill. . . . The trial of Coxey, Browne, and Jones is begun in the police-court in Washington. . . . Ten strikers are shot and two company officials injured in a conflict in the Pennsylvania coke region. . . . Judge Jenkins is censured by a Congressional sub-committee for his injunction against the striking railroad-employees.

Mr. Chamberlain attacks the Registration Bill in the British House of Commons; a motion for redistributing electoral districts is defeated. . . . Two Italian Anarchists are sentenced in London, one to twenty years, the other to ten. . . . Premier Crispi says the time is not ripe for Italy to lay down her arms.

Saturday, May 6.

Only the Senate in session; a new treaty with Russia relative to Bering Sea is discussed in executive session. . . . A coal-famine is threatened in Illinois and adjacent States as a result of the miners' strike. . . . Governor Rich, of Michigan, appoints John Patton, Jr., United States Senator to succeed the late Senator Stockbridge. . . . The Supreme Court of Illinois declares an Act against ticket-scalpers unconstitutional. . . . John Jay, ex-Minister to Austria, grandson of the first Chief Justice of the United States dies in New York.

Another great mutiny is feared in India.

Sunday, May 6.

The London workingmen held a great eight-hour day demonstration in Hyde Park; French and Belgian Socialist leaders are present and deliver speeches. . . . A new Liberal Federation is to be formed in England to fight the Liberal Unionists in the Midlands.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

G. B., BUCKSPORT, S. C.—Was there ever such a poet as Father Ryan? If so, please mention his most celebrated poem.

The Rev. Abram Joseph Ryan was born in 1839, at Norfolk, Va., and died in 1886. He entered the priesthood in the Roman Catholic Church, and served as Chaplain in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Three volumes of his verse have been published, the last in 1882.

B. O. V., TORONTO, CANADA.—Is there anywhere in the world a sea called the Green Sea?

The Persian Gulf; so named from a remarkable strip of water of a bright green color along the coast of Arabia.

S. L., LEXINGTON, KY.—In "Othello" one of the characters speaks of a surge which seems to "quench the guards of the ever-fixed pole." What are the guards alluded to?

The two stars Beta and Gamma of the Dipper. More than one reason has been given for calling them guards. Thomas Hood, who published a number of works on astronomy, use of the globes, navigation, and the like, between 1590 and 1598, says they are so called "from the Spanish word *guardar*, which is 'to behold,' because they are diligently to be looked unto in regard to the singular use which they have in navigation."

P. B., DENVER, COL.—Has Mr. Gladstone ever been satirized under another name in a work of fiction?

The character of *Mr. Gresham* in Trollope's "Prime Minister" is a skit on Mr. Gladstone.

C. A. W., KEY WEST, FLA.—I have just been reading Lord Lytton's "My Novel," in which he says that no such sentence or thought as "Knowledge is power" can be found in Bacon's works. Is that so?

The novelist was wrong. The expression occurs in Bacon's treatise "De Hæresibus," and is in Latin: "Nam et ipsa scientia potestas est." The sentence means, not that knowledge confers power, but that the capacity to know may be termed a power.

R. Q., BAINSBIDGE, GA.—How did the City of New York come to be called Gotham?

This name for New York first appeared in "Salmagundi," the humorous publication of Washington Irving and James K. Paulding.

Interesting Correspondence.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., March 20, 1894.

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Gentlemen: Inclosed I hand you some correspondence from Elder Sylvester Hassell, A.M., a great preacher and author of a valuable "Church History." The contents will doubtless prove gratifying to you.
Yours truly,
D. BARTLEY.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., March 12, 1894.

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Dear Brother: I herewith inclose you two testimonials in regard to the Electropoise; the first, after a few months, and the second, after nearly three years' use of the instrument. I know nothing equal to it in the *Materia Medica*.
Yours sincerely,
SYLVESTER HASSELL.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., March 9, 1892.

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FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE.

San Francisco, January 7, 1894.

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One of the devices that will prove most useful to the student is the reference to other dictionaries for spelling or definition, as well as the reference for new phonetic spelling to the American Philological Association, which has recommended the immediate adoption of the phonetic forms of 3,500 words. Professor March, who is the head of this association, is the consulting editor of this dictionary.

The Editors Have Not Obtruded Any Fads on the Public,

however, as they give the old spelling of these words first, with the phonetic forms afterward. Another feature which will appeal to any American who examines this work is the grouping of birds, animals, decorations, gems, etc., in large plates, so that one may compare them at a glance. As this work is frequently in colors, its value is increased. Take, for instance, the famous civil and military orders of merit of the various nations. One may read the descriptions, but

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The Best Known Authorities on the Science of Language and Specialists and Experts on All Questions in the World.

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While it is scholarly in every detail, there are but few references to Sanskrit or Hebrew roots which polka dot the pages of other works. As for definitions, derivations, etymology, synonyms, quotations, illustrations, both pictorial and verbal, this dictionary boasts of accuracy by consultation, varied sources of information and concerted work of many authorities. The scope of the book seems to be unlimited and inexhaustible. . . .

There have been two dangers into which dictionary publishers have run great risk of running, one is the rock of excessive popularism and the other the whirlpool of overabstruseness. Between these lexicographical Scylla and Charybdis it has been the aim of the new Standard to safely steer. . . . To the Reviewer it seems as though the new Standard had

Succeeded in Steering Safely Between These Two Extremes,

and while it is impossible by examination of even days to decide the exact merits of so vast an undertaking, occupying as it does some 2,000 closely printed pages, it is evident that the volumes will prove a useful acquisition to the educator, the student and the library laborers. The definitions are lucid and terse, conveying the information which they contain at a glance. The most common meaning is always given first, the ordinary historical method being abandoned.

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